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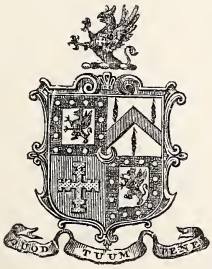

Part of Warrington,

From the Legh MS.

Via Regia
Via Regia ad pontem et Molendinum de Sonkey
Sonkey
Slyghters Lane

WARRINGTON

IN

M.CCCC.LXV.

AS DESCRIBED IN A
CONTEMPORARY RENT ROLL OF THE LEGH FAMILY, IN THE
POSSESSION OF THOMAS LEGH, ESQUIRE,
OF LYME PARK.

EDITED BY

WILLIAM BEAMONT, ESQ.

PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.

M.DCCC.XLIX.

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1390746

INTRODUCTION.

In the year 79 of the Christian æra, the once flourishing and populous city of Pompeii was suddenly overwhelmed and entombed by a deep shower of ashes and scoria thrown out during an eruption of Vesuvius. From that time until less than a century from our own day, this gay city of a sunny clime, with its inhabitants, their arts, their treasures, their public and private buildings, and much of their domestic history, lay deeply imbedded beneath the black and heavy pall which had thus suddenly and unexpectedly descended upon them. But although the history of this terrible calamity had been handed down by the pen of an elegant writer, himself an eye-witness of the event, no adventurous or curious explorer appears to have attempted to discover, or resuscitate the buried city, until the year A.D. 1755. From that time to the present, the work of excavation and restoration has gone on; and the traveller, who is privileged to tread the deserted streets of this once busy city, reads, in vivid characters, what was its state and condition seventeen hundred years ago. Passing a long line of ancient tombs, the last resting places of a generation who had passed away before the eruption, and who slept in their

marble abodes, unconscious of its appalling ravages, he enters the place by one of its original gateways,—

> "He stands within the city disinterred,
> And hears the autumnal leaves, like light footfalls
> Of spirits passing through the streets."
>
> *Shelley*, vol. iii. p. 82.

In the tracks worn in the pavements, the flint bears witness how long, and how well frequented the streets had been by an equestrian throng, before the period when the city was destroyed. He enters this or that dwelling-house, distinguished by the character of its architecture, or the richness of its decorations. He admires the splendour of the forum, the magnificence of the theatres, or the majesty of their temples; and, beholding on every side the multiplied traces of ancient and advanced art, the truth of the wise man's observation forcibly recurs to him, that there is nothing new under the sun. But the wonder and surprise which seized the first explorers of Pompeii, on revisiting its buried recesses, may be more easily conceived than described. An interval of more than fifteen hundred years was at once obliterated, and the discoverers saw before them, in all their vividness, the habits and abodes of a generation of men who were separated from themselves by the sea of many ages. Transported thus suddenly back, they were able to identify the names and abodes of the former occupants of the city; they would see and admire their domestic economy, and their skill in the fine arts; and would grow at once familiar with their streets, their trades, their religious rites, their superstitions, and their tombs!

This book, presenting to the reader Warrington as it existed during the Wars of the Roses, offers a few traits of resemblance to the recovery of Pompeii, and affords at the same time a greater number of strong points of contrast. Laid by for a period of nearly four hundred years, it is now by the kindness of its owner, Thomas Legh, Esq., of Lyme, offered to the Society; and, in its pages, our distant ancestry become familiar to us in their names, their occupations, their money, their habitations, their customs, and their religious worship. Theatres, and the fine arts, are found only in Pompeii, — cemeteries and tombs, are met with both there and in Warrington!

The work, of which a small portion is now offered to the Society, contains a full and minute enumeration of the particulars of the large property at that time belonging to the Leghs; from which is here extracted all that relates to Warrington, and the immediate neighbourhood. Some account of the book itself will not be out of place, before we proceed to examine its contents. The book is a small folio in size, and extends over three hundred and thirty-three pages of vellum. It is written throughout principally in the same hand, but there are occasional alterations, indicated by the colour of the ink and a variation in the writing, which must have proceeded from some other scribe. The character of the hand-writing bears a resemblance to, and yet differs from, the writing in which deeds were then written; it is a sort of law character, in undress,—such as an educated gentleman of that day, would almost necessarily be taught to use. It is strong, legible, and plain, and

minutes like the following occurring in various places, shew that it has been carefully examined by the writer. As for instance, at pages 218 and 236 of the original, we read "corrigitur istuc;" and at page 260, "corrigitur hucusque." It is bound in a strong original binding, which is probably as old as the volume; but the lettering on the back, "Manuscript relating to Lyme Estate," has evidently been added at a later period, and is probably not more than a century and a half old. With a particularity unusual in such cases, the writer has been careful to record the exact date of his manuscript. He tells us that it was begun on the third Wednesday of Lent, in the year 1465, [i.e. according to the civil and legal computation,] and in the sixth year of King Edward IV. We can only reconcile the above year of Grace with the year of the King's reign, by supposing that the writer adopted the civil and legal, and not the historical computation; for as Edward IV. began to reign, according to the latter, on the 4th of March, 1461, and as the manuscript was commenced on the 5th of March, the writer of the manuscript must necessarily have written the year 1466, unless he had been guided by the computation which we have supposed. But a passage in Hollinshed's *Chronicles*, (p. 664,) will serve to make this matter more clear:—"King Edward" says he, "was proclaimed in the year of the world 5427, and from the birth of our Saviour 1461, after our accompt, beginning the year at Christmas, but after the usual accompt of the Church of England, 1460." After all, however, there seems to have been some uncertainty in the writer's mind as to

which computation he ought to use, for in a subsequent page in the volume, where he has given a separate heading for the description of the Lyme estate, he tells us that that portion of the work was written on the 29th of March, 1466, anno Regni Edward IV. 6°; from which it follows that he must, in this latter instance, have adopted the historical, and not the legal and civil computation.

We have no positive evidence of the actual hand by whom the book was written, nor do we know with certainty whether it was the work of the knightly owner, whose possessions it so minutely records; or of one of his two chaplains, whose names we shall have occasion to introduce; or by some Scottish agent, who betrays his country by his occasional spelling of the names of places. The adoption of an ecclesiastical mode of dating would seem to point out the profession of the scribe,—while, on the other hand, there are reasons for supposing the knight to have been his own amanuensis. Notices occur, here and there, of what he intended to do in matters, some of which are not immediately connected with his subject; and once or twice, the expression meets us, "ut ipse dicit," while in an age when the statute of additions was in full force, and knighthood was punctilious of respect, he is constantly spoken of as the "said Peter," or the "said Peter Legh," without further addition. Hence there arises a strong presumption that Sir Peter Legh penned the work himself; a presumption which will be further strengthened by the magistrates' forms occurring at the end of the volume,—a circumstance which will be alluded to in the sequel.

It was hardly to be expected that the composer of the Legh rent-roll, in the time of Edward IV., should write Latin like Cicero or Quinctilian, and perhaps the reader of the manuscript will not be surprised to find the latinity full of more than ordinary faults. The breaking of Priscian's head did not subject the offender to a charge of assault in those days when neither readers, nor perhaps the generality of writers, were capable of discerning the fault. We shall hardly wonder at this, when we remember that in a later age, even an University thought it necessary to condemn such errors as, "ego currit, et Socrates legere."—Fosb. *Brit. Monachism*, p. 249.

It has not been thought necessary in the printing of this work, to follow the numerous contractions which occur in the original, and which serve to puzzle ordinary readers. There being, however, nothing unusual in most of them, it is believed that they have been faithfully decyphered and interpreted by the transcriber. On one occasion, it appears from a modern notice, that the volume was produced as evidence in a court of law.

There are few Cheshire families the history of which is more interesting than that of the Leghs of Lyme, and as the reader of the extract now published will naturally be desirous to learn some particulars of its presumed compiler, I will proceed to introduce, by way of notice of his family,[1] the following:

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[1] The authorities for this pedigree are principally to be found in Whitaker's *Richmondshire*, vol. ii. pp. 246, 304; Ormerod's *Cheshire*, vol. iii. p. 338; Baines's *Lancashire*, vol. iii. p. 644.

PORTION OF THE LEGH PEDIGREE.

I. Sir Piers Legh, who became the grantee of Lyme in 1397, was Steward of Macclesfield and the forest, and was beheaded at Chester, 1st Aug. 1399. He was third husband of Margaret Danyers, whom he married in Nov. 1388, and who survived him. In 4th Henry VI., she gave to her son Piers her moiety of the Boydell property in Grappenhall, and died 6th Henry VI. See her Inq. p. m. Sir Piers and Margaret Legh had two sons, and one daughter:

Sir Peter, who succeeded;

John Legh, escheator of Cheshire, 12th and 13th Henry VI.; and

Margaret, who married Sir John de Ashton.

History of Lancashire, vol. ii. p. 533.

II. Sir Peter Legh of Lyme, K^t^ Banneret, was at the battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25, 1415, and died of his wounds at Paris, 1422, æt. 31 or 32. Nicolas, in his *Battle of Agincourt*, mentions this Sir Peter as having been in the battle, and as having been one of the important personages there, (p. 128.) He calls him Sir Peter de Legh. In the muster-roll, (*Ibid*, p. 354,) we find him entered thus,—

Monsr. Piers de Legh, ov. sa retenu,
Robert Orell,
Hugh de Orell,
Thomas Sutton,
John Pygott,
George de Asheley.

He was buried at Macclesfield.[1] He married Joan,[2] daughter

[1] In Mr. Ormerod's *History of Cheshire*, vol. i. page 479, an account is given of a foray made by Sir Peter Dutton and others, one of whom was

and heiress of Sir Gilbert de Haydock,[1] who survived him, and afterwards married Sir Richard de Molyneux, and died 1439. Sir Peter and Joan had issue,

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this Peter Legh, described as of Clifton, (the property of his mother,) on Sir William Athurton of Athurton, in which forty oxen and forty cows were taken out of his closes at Athurton. Unless this transaction took place several years before the award of restitution, Peter Legh must have returned to France a second time, for restitution was only made the 9th of April, 1419; which was several years after the battle of Agincourt.

[2] [See p. ix.] The subjoined is a copy of the inscription remaining on her tomb, in Sefton Church:—

"Hic jacet Domina Johanna quondā uxor
Petri Legh militis et postea uxor . . . .
Molineux militis que fuit D̃na de
Bradley Haydoke et similiter tertiæ
partis villarū de Warrington Mikille*
Sonke et Burtonwode ac eciam D̃na
diversarū parcellarū terraru' et
tenement' infra villas de Newton
Golbron Lauton Bold et Walton-
le-dale—quæ obiit in festo S.
Sulpitii Epi. in Ao. Dni. m.cccc.xxxiv cu-
jus animæ p'pitietur Deus. Amen."

(*From Mr. Raines's Copy of Dr. Theo. Howard's MSS.*)

[1] The name of Sir Gilbert de Haydock, probably the immediate ancestor of this Sir Gilbert, has acquired an unenviable notoriety, as appears from the following extract from the *Quarterly Review*, No. lxxvii. January, 1829, pp. 62, 63:—"In the 17th Edward II., we find an indictment preferred against the Sheriff of Lancashire for a false return of knights who had not been elected by the county. But the gravamen was not so much in the nomination of these spurious representatives, as in the job which William le Gentil had concocted for the benefit of his friends. When he returned

* *i. e.* Much Sonky.

III. Sir Peter Legh, of Bradley, knighted by the Duke of York, at Wakefield, 31st Dec. 1460, died at Bradley, 1478, æt. 73, aut circ^{r}., Inq. p. m. 18th Edward IV. He married (about 1432, ut putatur,) Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard de Molyneux, by Ellen, daughter of Sir William Harrington of Hornby.—Smith's *Visitation of Lancashire*, 1599, *Chet. Lib.* They had issue,

Peter Legh, of Haydock and Bradley, who married (about 1460, ut putatur,) Mabel[1] daughter and co-heir of Sir James Croft, of Dalton. He died at

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home with the writ de expensis, he caused his bailiffs to levy £20 for their use, whereas the men of the county alledge that if they had been left to their own choice, they could have had sufficient men to go to Parliament for half the money, or even for less, for ten pounds, or ten marks. The indictment, which relates to the Parliament, 15th Edward II., sets forth that when the writ came down for the election of two knights, qui eligi debuissent per totam communitatem comitatus idem Willielmus elegit Gilbertum de Haydock et Thomam de Thornton sine assensu communitatis qui cum redissent de parliamento tulerunt breve pro expensis suis levandis, per quod præceptum fuit Ricardo et Willielmo de Winwick ballivis ejusdem vicecomitis quod levarent xx libras pro expensis prædictorum militum, ubi communitas istius comitatus habuisse possent de electione suâ propriâ duos sufficientes homines ad eundem parliamentum pro decem marcis vel decem libris."

[1] By the kindness of Mr. Langton, (the Treasurer of the Chetham Society,) I am enabled to present the reader with the Will of Mabel Legh, made during her widowhood, which is curious in itself, and as a specimen of our mother tongue in that day. It is as follows:—"This indenture made y^{e} viij day of July y^{e} year of our Lord mccccclxxiiij, witness y^{t} it is y^{e} will of Dame Mabill Lye, be tho avyce of Peres son and heyre to y^{e} said Dame Mabill, S Peres Lye and S Richard Redmayne Knights, y^{t} ilkon of hir sones have c.^{s} of y^{e} lyvelode of y^{e} said Dame Mabill. That is to say Hammund c.^{s} James c.^{s} and John c.^{s} Dewryng their lyfes. And after y^{e} decesse of any of y^{em} y^{e} said Hammond James or John, then y^{e} said c.^{s} remayne to y^{e}

Macclesfield, on the 2d Aug. 1468, in the lifetime of his father, and was buried at Winwick. His wife survived him, and died at Dalton, in 1475. Besides Sir Peter Legh, who succeeded on the death of his grandf^{r}, they had issue, Hamond, James, John, and several daughters.

Margaret married Richard Bruche of Bruche.

IV. Sir Piers Legh, of Lyme, was at the siege of Berwick, 22d Edward IV., where he was made a banneret. He died at Lyme, 11th Aug. 1527, æt. 65, aut circ^{r}, and was buried at Winwick. He married Ellen, daughter of Sir John Savage, of Clifton, who died at Bewgenett, in Sussex, 17th May, 1491. In 1511, twenty years after his wife's decease, he became a priest. In 1521 he joined Sir Thomas Butler and others in soliciting contributions to build Lymm steeple. He built Disley Church, and the Cage in Lyme Park, in

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said Peres and his heyres. And if it appyn eny of thaym of y^{e} said Hammund James and John to be evell disposit or wrang mynddit and noght be y^{e} avice of yair Brother Peres and S. Richard Redmayne Knyght, then y^{e} forsaid c s. remayne to y^{e} forsaid Peres and his hayres. Also it is y^{e} will of y^{e} said Mabill y^{t} y^{e} feoffatos y^{t} is feoffined in Dalton fulfill y^{e} will of Peres Lye late husband to y^{e} said Dame Mabill as touchyng y^{e} maridge of Peres son and heyre to y^{e} said Dame Mabill. And all y^{e} resedewe of y^{e} Lyvelode of y^{e} said Dame Mabill y^{t} remaynes ov^{r} y^{e} feoffament of y^{e} said Peres and y^{e} xv. li. of y^{e} said Hammund James and John to be deposit by Sir Richard Redmayne Knyght and y^{e} said Peres Lye to helpyng and marying of y^{e} sisters of y^{e} said Peres, and y^{e} money y^{t} salbe receyved for y^{e} feoffament of y^{e} said Peres go to y^{e} helpyng of y^{e} said sisters by the avyce of y^{e} said Richard and Peres. And as for y^{e} said xv. li. assigned to Hammund James and John to be disposit by y^{e} forsaid Richard and Peres to yai be at resonable age to yair behove. In witnes hereof to y^{s} p'sent writyng y^{e} said Dame Mabill hath sett hir seale. Yeven y^{e} day and yere abovesaid."

1524.[1] He was party to the singular award about the Assheton arms. His wife Ellen Savage, according to Ormerod, (vol. i. p. 429,) had been previously married to Peter Warbur-

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[1] This Sir Peter, by his Will, directed his executors to take and perceive all the issues and profits of certain hereditaments therein referred to during a term of ten years,—"All which issues and profits thereof to be taken and received by his said executors, he willed should be conveyed to the monastery of St. Werburgh, of Chester, and to be put in safe keeping in a substantial coffer locked there to be standing and remaining of his costs and charges, and that every of his executors should have a several lock and key upon the same;" the said rents to be laid out in a purchase of lands for the use of Disley Chapel. And in certain proceedings preserved in the Duchy Office, it appears that one of the enquiries directed to be made was, "Whether the said Sir Peter Legh willed at any time, by his last Will, that Robert Ardern should have any 'advauncement' for the forbearing of his money and whether he gave him the said advauncement besides his debt that he ought to the said Robert, or not, and what recompense of advauncement it was that he willed him." Upon these two extracts, (for which I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Hardy of the Duchy Office, *Duchy Office MSS.* vol. xx. *M.* i.; and vol. xx. l. 3, a. fol. 10,) we may observe the small degree of confidence which Sir Peter Legh, a knight, and a priest, reposed in the five gentlemen whom he selected for his executors; none of them it seems might be trusted to retain in his hands the money he received, but was to deposit it in a strong box in the distant abbey of St. Werburgh, at Chester, under five separate locks and keys; a cumbrous procedure alike at variance with the convenience of business, and with the trust which a man of rank would place in his equals of the present day. Monasteries seem to have been favourite places of custody then, and for some time before, for in the *Annales Furnesienses*, p. 266, we read that on the 13th of October, 1345, the abbot of Furness received the royal command to find a proper and strong room in his abbey, in which the collectors of the tenth and fifteenth in this county, might deposit the King's moneys.

The transaction with regard to Robert Ardern's money is hardly less

ton, from whom, as he died in 1495, she must have been separated in his life-time. The dispensation for her marriage with Piers Legh, is dated 4th Paul II., 1468. Sir Piers and Ellen had issue,

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singular, and arises out of the ancient difficulty as to receiving or paying interest for money when all interest was thought to be usury, and consequently sin. "Advancement," I apprehend, can mean nothing else but compensation to Robert Ardern, for the use of his money.

In the Duchy proceedings above referred to, we have from several of the witnesses an account of the testator's intention as to the foundation of Disley Chapel. One of these, Thomas Lewyns, priest, of the age of forty-nine years and above, being sworn and examined, says, "It was the will and mind of Sir Perys Legh, knight, and priest, his master, deceased, to have three perpetual priests and two deacons, to minister and do observance in his Chapel at Dysteley, for evermore, and was also determined that he, by the advice of Mr. Parson Trafforth, the Parson of Prestewich, the Parson of Gawseworth, and Mr. Brygges, should have made his foundation thereof; but it pleased God to visit him with sickness before the execution thereof. And at such time as the said Sir Perys did lye in the gates of death, Robert Ardron, in the presence of the said Sir Thomas, and many others, asked the same Sir Perys whether the pre-nominated persons should make the foundation of the said Chapel; the said Sir Perys answered thereunto and said, Yea; and continently, Mr. Gowther Legh asked to know further of his pleasure, saying, Whether shall my brother Perys intermeddle there anent or not? the said Sir Perys to him then said, What else? he must be the head; for it must be his deed, not mine."

Sir Peter Legh's beautiful monumental brass, at Winwick, is amongst the most remarkable monuments of its kind in the kingdom. From it, we know that he survived his grand-father nearly fifty years, and his father not less than fifty-nine years, and died in a good old age, with the family character for prudence, which he owed, in some degree, to the lessons and examples of his grand-father. Singularly enough, his monumental effigy represents him as clad in plate, girt with a sword, and wearing his knightly spurs,

Sir Peter, who succeeded his father, at the age of 48 years, and also,

Gowther a Legh.

Margaret, married Laurence Warren, Esq., about July, 1494.—Ormerod, vol. i. p. 343.

Alice, married —— White.—See *Calendar of Pleadings in the Duchy of Lancaster,* 4th Elizabeth, vol. ii.

V. Sir Peter Legh, Knight.

Sir Peter Legh, the third in descent in the foregoing pedigree, by whose orders, if not by himself, the roll of his great possessions was transcribed, was the representative in his day of a powerful Lancashire family. His grandfather, and his father, had both died, mediately, or immediately, a death of violence. The former, an active and

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with the effigy of his long deceased wife at his side, while at the same time, his shaven crown, shews the clerical tonsure, and he wears the robes of a priest over his armour. Fosbroke (*Brit. Monach.* p. 292,) gives us a similar instance from Connington, in Huntingdonshire, which he erroneously supposes to be unique, of a knight, thus clad at the same time in the two-fold habit of religion and of war.—See a Paper on this subject, in the *Archæological Journal.*

This Sir Peter Legh seems to have been at great pains to obtain a general pardon; and several letters patent expressly pardoning him for all offences, general and particular, are in the custody of his descendants. The necessity for these letters of pardon might be different in those troublesome times, when the law was not so clear, and men's lives were not so safe; but our best antiquaries are of opinion that a pardon was never sought for, or granted, unless there had existed some cause of suspicion or offence.—Tyler's *Henry of Monmouth,* p. 243.

faithful adherent of Richard II., was amongst the earliest martyrs in the cause of the House of York; for, his loyalty and gratitude having made him obnoxious to the Duke of Lancaster, he was seized upon the first advance of the insurgent forces into Cheshire, and was shortly afterwards beheaded, at Chester. This memorable event would seem never to have been forgotten by his family during the course of the long struggle which ensued. Sir Peter Legh, the father of the compiler or author of the manuscript, shared in the glories of Agincourt. The blood which he shed there procured him, we are told, the honour of knighthood on the field; but it also cost him his life, for he died at Paris, in consequence of his wounds, in the year 1422, being then about thirty-two years of age. We are not precisely informed, however, where his son, the third Sir Peter Legh, spent his youth; but, as his mother, shortly after the death of her first lord, married Sir Richard Molyneux, another Lancashire hero who had fought by his side at Agincourt, and survived in her second marriage until the year 1439, we may safely infer that, for a time at least, Sir Peter Legh would remain under her eye, and have before him the examples and the precepts to be seen or heard in the knightly halls of Sefton; and there he would receive such imperfect education as was the lot of the gentry in that age, when those who were destined for a military career, were often compelled to bear arms and go to the field at the early age of fifteen.—Tyler's *Henry of Monmouth*, vol. i. p. 22, Notes. Under these circumstances it was not a necessary, though it was certainly a probable consequence, that

he should choose, as he did, a daughter of the House of Sefton, in marriage. He married Margaret, the daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux, probably about the year 1432.

At the period of his father's death, Sir Peter Legh was about ten years old; for we find him in the 10th Henry VI. 1432, attending as one of the witnesses to a charter of the hermit friars, in which he is styled dominus, whence we infer that at that time he must have been of age, since he had received the degree of knighthood. When this manuscript was compiled Sir Peter Legh was in the vigour of his age, and the fifty-three winters which he had witnessed had given him experience, without having impaired his energy. The history of his ancestors had not been lost upon him; but to the predilection which it had given him for the House of York, he seems to have added the exercise of great prudence and circumspection in his whole conduct, which is the more remarkable because in that period it was so rare. By no other means could he have escaped being present, on one side or the other, at the battle of Blore Heath, fought on Sunday, the 23rd of September, 1459, when crowds of the Lancashire and Cheshire chivalry were left dead upon the field, and amongst them his brother-in-law, Sir Richard Molyneux, and many others of his immediate friends and neighbours; and when even the Lord Stanley, though he escaped the field, fell under suspicion and the subsequent threat of an impeachment. Once, indeed, the spirit of chivalry, inspired by the lessons and examples of his early years, and which had slumbered, but was not dead in Sir Peter Legh, revived, and when forces were drawing towards

Sandal Castle, and the cause of the Duke of York, which was ever sacred with his family, seemed to ask his aid, Sir Peter Legh's usual caution gave way. He joined the assembled Yorkists, and his valour won for him the honour of a banneret from his leader's hand, on the field at Wakefield,—that field which his leader shortly afterwards lost, with his life. This conduct of Sir Peter Legh might have given dissatisfaction in high quarters, and might cause that interruption to the possession of Haydock, which is noticed in Baines's *History of Lancashire*, vol. iii. p. 636.

Dr. Whitaker, judging from the hasty nature of the fight at Wakefield, intimates a doubt whether the Duke of York could have found time to make the soldier of his family, a knight, upon the field; but the accuracy of Sir Peter Leycester, who asserts it, may be taken as a voucher for the fact. In none of the other battles of that stirring period, do we again meet with the name of Sir Peter Legh. The volume before us, commenced only a short interval after the fight at Wakefield, affords evidence that he had then laid aside the spear and the sword, and had assumed, for wise and prudent purposes, that small but mighty instrument, the pen,—which serves to give us glimpses of his employment after the lapse of centuries, and centuries after his warlike weapons have mouldered into dust. Sir Peter Legh's prudence is proved, in part, by the careful register which he prepared of the family possessions; but there is still further evidence of it, in his avoiding the numerous opportunities which would solicit a soldier, in that warlike period. His prudence was also shewn in the care which he

took in the marriage of his son, for whom he selected the heiress of the two knightly families of Croft of Dalton, and Butler of Merton; by which his family possessions were enriched with a goodly addition. Nor did his care for the family alliance end with his son; for we find that he was at the pains, at a very early period, to procure a dispensation for the marriage of his grandson with Ellen Savage. (Orm. vol. i. p. 429, in notis.) It was therefore not without reason that he was associated with Sir Richard Redmayne as one of the advisers of her family in the will of Dame Mabel Legh. Caution was a distinguishing feature of the knight's character; and if his prudence is shewn by what he did, his habitual caution is no less shewn by what he omitted. At the period of the compilation of this manuscript, the times were full of political and historical interest. Pope Calixtus III., the religious head of Christendom, had died only a few years before, and the tiara had descended upon that clever scholar, but unprincipled man, the celebrated Eneas Sylvius, under the title of Pius III. This pontiff, only a very short time before the date of our manuscript, had written a letter to King Edward IV., congratulating him on his accession to the throne of England. Bordeaux, the last English possession in Guienne, was taken from them in 1453; and in 1461, Charles VII., that weak, but fortunate prince, after having recovered France from the English, died from the fear of dying, and left his throne to his son and successor, Louis XI. Between the English and the Scots a truce had been recently concluded, which had been still more recently renewed. While these events were passing abroad, England

was the theatre of remarkable events at home. In the adjoining county of Chester, as we learn from Mr. Ormerod, (*History of Cheshire*, vol. i. p. 362,) securities to keep the peace, then in danger of being disturbed by the feuds of the rival Houses, seem to have been required from many of the gentry of the county. The country had lately, as we have seen, lost nearly the last vestige of her French possessions; feudalism had received a blow; and, out of the strife of arms, had come this good,—that the commons were acquiring fresh glimpses of freedom. The romantic incident of the king's secret marriage, on the 1st of May, 1464, and its public acknowledgment at the following Michaelmas, only a very few months before the date of this manuscript, had been almost immediately followed by the muster, and march into Lancashire, probably into this very neighbourhood, of a considerable body of forces, under the celebrated Earl of Warwick, with the professed object of avenging the insult put upon him by the king's marriage. Nearly at the same period, King Henry VI. having been betrayed by Sir John Talbot in his concealment at Waddington Hall, in this county, was conveyed ignominiously to London, passing probably in his way the town described in the manuscript. The age was fond of the marvellous, and the appetite might have found abundant food in the strange events of the time; but,

> "As if increase of appetite had grown
> By what it fed on,"

the actual events of the time were not thought sufficiently wonderful. Stowe informs us in his *Annals*, with-

out inferring a doubt of its truth or reality, that, "when King Edward IV. was crowned in St. Paul's, an angel came down and censed him." At a period thus remarkable, and with the angry billows of a civil war still heaving and breaking in various parts of England, the writer of the manuscript, in his minute devotion to his immediate purpose, never stops to notice a single public event, nor seems to forget that he was a private, and not a public chronicler.

As we cannot, I think, ascribe his silence to accident, still less to the author's indifference to what was passing around him, the reason must be sought in some other cause. Possibly, it was found in England at that time, as it has recently been found in Spain, that great and stirring public events still leave a large portion of the people, in the remote provinces, to follow their ordinary callings, and do not, for a time, at least, seriously affect the domestic industry of the country. But if this be not thought a sufficient excuse for the author's careful exclusion of all extrinsic subjects from the manuscript, we may safely ascribe it to the characteristic caution of Sir Peter Legh. Although news travelled slowly in that age, (Lord Campbell, in his *Lives of the Chancellors*, vol. i. p. 184, tells us that the news of Edward the First's death, was nearly twenty days in reaching London from Burgh-le-Sands,) yet Sir Peter Legh had no doubt heard the story of that London vintner who was sacrificed for a thoughtless word, which the king's jealousy of his newly-acquired title led him to aggravate into the offence of treason; and he knew the significant meaning of the wise man's

warning, that in speaking or writing about the actions of kings, extreme prudence is required, "for a bird of the air shall carry the matter."—Eccles. x. 20.

At the end of the volume, written in a strong law hand, are two magistrates' forms; the one, a warrant to apprehend for a breach of the peace,—the other, a supersedeas of such warrant. Both of them bear date 14th of October, 16th Edward IV., and are tested by Sir Peter Legh himself; and hence we learn that, in his retirement at Bradley, the old knight occupied his declining years in discharging the duties of an active justice of the peace. The confidence placed in him by the appointment to such an office, would seem to shew that his Yorkist predilections were known and appreciated at Court. Neither in the magistrates' forms, nor in any other part of the volume, is there any allusion to that fruitful source of the modern justice's employment — the prevention and punishment of offences against the game laws. Then, as now, the winged, and the four-footed game, would doubtless tempt many a daring idler to pursue and take them, on the broad domains which it is the writer's province to describe; but he is never diverted from his settled purpose by any allusion to the subject. The poor laws, a fruitful source of the modern magistrate's employment, were unknown in Sir Peter Legh's age; we may be sure, therefore, that their administration formed no call upon his leisure.

Bradley, an ancient seat of the Haydocks, which Sir Peter Legh inherited from his mother, is thus referred to and described in the manuscript:—"Prædictus Petrus

Legh tenet manerium de Bradlegh in villa de Burtonwode infra parochiam de Werington, sibi hæredibus et assignatis suis in perpetuum videlicet novam pulcram aulam cum tribus novis cameris et pulcro cænaculo cum nova coquina pistrina similiter pandoxatorio cum uno turre lapideo novo et parvis turribus cum porta pulcra et bastello lapideo supra prædictam portam bene propugnaculato cum capella[1] pulcra et hæc prædicta sunt de factura prædicti Petri et una antiqua camera vocata le Knyghtes chaumber quæ omnia prædicta cum aliis diversis domibus circumcluduntur cum quadam fossa paludili cum uno ponte tractabili et tria magna orrea situata extra prædictam fossam videlicet ex parte boreali prædicti manerii cum magno boscario et stabulo equino cum parvo domo ballivi et nova ustrina constructa in fine orientali cujusdam loci vocato parogardyne cum omnibus membris et terris dominicalibus dicto manerio spectantibus sive pertinentibus cum uno pomœrio magno cum sepibus et fossis inclusis ex parte australi dicti loci vocati Parogardyne cum gardino juxta ustrinam veterem cum terris circumclusis."

The "porta pulcra," the fair gateway of the foregoing description, with the bastile raised upon it, is now a picturesque ruin, which bespeaks the former consequence of the place, when Bradley was a knightly residence. The prison upon the gateway, was doubtless the temporary place of confinement of many of the offenders, who were awaiting

[1] Of this Chapel the only existing remain is an ancient font, now in the Chapel at Lyme, and which bears on one of its four sides the arms of Haydock.

examination before the justice of Bradley. Its existence, and the mention of the "pons tractabilis," bespeak a time

> "When men built less against the elements
> Than their next neighbours."

The manuscript gives us the rare information what was the exact date of this building; for it shows us that it, as well as a considerable part of the mansion, was an addition to the "knyghtes ancient chaumber." Building seems, indeed, to have been one of the principal employments or amusements of Sir Peter Legh. The alterations and repairs of his mansion, at the same time that they afforded him occupation at home, gave him a plausible excuse for not joining in the dangerous and stirring scenes so constantly occurring abroad. But if by these means he succeeded in avoiding the danger of camps, he was not equally fortunate in escaping the strife of courts.

A retrospect into the remote past, is like the view of a distant landscape; remoteness, in both cases, is apt to lend an unreal charm, and the antiquary, especially, is very apt in his fondness for his favourite subject, querulously to exclaim with Horace,—

> "Damnosa quid non imminuit dies?"
>
> *Carm.* lib. iii. 6.

But truth requires that we should lift the veil which time has thrown over the habits and lives of our forefathers; and if we turn to the records of our courts, about the time of this manuscript, we shall hardly fail to correct that mistaken judgment, which is apt to extol their age at the expense of our own. Turning to the Duchy records, only a

short time after the close of the fifteenth century, we find the following entry:—

7th Henry VIII. Tho. Boteler *v.* Sir Tho. Gerard — charge of assault, at a cock fight.

And also at a later period the following cases:—

37th Henry VIII. Sir Tho. Butler *v.* Tho. Molyneux — charge of assault.

37th Henry VIII. Tho. Molyneux *v.* Sir Tho. Butler and Elizabeth, his wife — charge of assault, with intent of rape.

3rd Edward VI. Sir Tho. Butler *v.* Tho. Butler and Richd. Bruche — charge of assault, with intent to murder.

These cases, in which the parties were knights, or gentlemen of rank, may serve as a specimen of the manners of the time. There do not exist against Sir Peter Legh any charges of similar violence: but we have abundant proof that he was not slow to defend his rights at law, since we have in the manuscript frequent entries such as this, "alia parcella pendet in lite et dissentione;" and to shew the ill blood arising out of this matter, a neighbouring gentleman, of considerable landed consequence, Mr. Brotherton, of the Hey, is often designated in the manuscript, as "unus vocatus Jak of the Hey." Again, the desire to keep his own would seem, at times, to have been stretched by Sir Peter Legh too far; for, in one place, we have the following entry:—"Est quadam via ducta per duodecim juratores quia invenitur quod dicta acra dicti Petri non fuit burgagium in antiquo tempore neque moderno." But in those days, violence, and the strong arm, were a more favourite resort than now; and it is one sign of our increasing civilization,

that reason, and the sense of justice, are heard speaking in louder tones in the settlement of disputes about property.

The manuscript record of the Legh possessions, affords abundant evidence that their owner was a religious man, after the fashion of those times.

"Desuper irradia scribenti gratia divina,"

is the devout invocation of the writer, which stands at the head of the first page of his manuscript. He well thought that no employment begun without the divine blessing, could be undertaken with the hope of success. In a subsequent page of the original volume, (p. 141,) the writer again supplicates help from the Virgin; and at page 332, which has been originally the last page of the volume, we have the following consistent conclusion:—"Et prædictus Petrus Legh miles modo proponit gratia Dei mediante legare prædicta messuagia (certain messuages which had been mentioned) cum terris præscriptis cantariæ antecessorum suorum ecclesiæ de Wynwhyk capellæ de Haydock in dicta ecclesia ad orandum pro anima sua, uxoris, parentum antecessorum et benefactorum suorum. Amen."

I have hitherto been unable to discover when, or where, the wife of Sir Peter Legh died. It would seem, however, from the way in which she is mentioned towards the conclusion of the above passage, that she was alive at that time. But we know that he was destined to a severe affliction in three years afterwards, when he would have need of all the consolation which religion could bestow. In the year 1468, he followed to the grave the remains of his eldest son, whom he had married with so much care; who, in the course

of nature, might have been expected to close his own eyes, and in whom he doubtless hoped that his family would be still further aggrandized. It will be seen that this son was present about the period of the manuscript, at the remarkable scene alluded to in a subsequent page of this Introduction.

Sir Peter Legh, of Bradley, for such is the addition by which the compiler of the manuscript is distinguished in the family records from several of his ancestors and successors who bore both his names, has been with reason handed down to us in several family memorials. There are at the family mansion at Lyme, no fewer than three portraits said to be of a Sir Peter Legh of Bradley. One of them, an ancient three-quarters likeness, is painted in oil, and is of the life size; the second is a small picture, in oil, probably copied at some period from the first; and the third is an admirable miniature, on glass, said to have been removed from the Church at Disley. The last-mentioned portrait, which is by far the most spirited of the three, exhibits the original as a man somewhat advanced in years, with silver hair descending in long and luxuriant locks upon his shoulders, and with a pointed beard of the same livery. His full and square countenance wears a ruddy and healthful glow, while his shrewd grey eyes have lost none of their original brightness. If we may judge from his goodly rotundity of person, the original had not in his later years, at least, been used to buckle himself in a suit of plate, and such confinement would seem rather to incommode him. He wears, in the portrait, a light-coloured buff coat, fastened in front with laces or points of a gay colour,—an ornament evidently in

character with the peaceful tastes of the wearer. His whole look, indeed, is that of—

"The justice
In fair round belly, with good capon lined."

If there be any faith in physiognomy, we may well imagine this portrait to be a true effigy of the Sir Peter Legh, of Bradley, who was the author or compiler of the manuscript. It bears every trace at least that the original was such a character as we have just been describing. Cautious, prudent, and far-seeing, habitually used to exercise his mind with the probable bearings of the future upon himself and his family, he loved the shield better than the sword, and the pen better than either. The rust of idleness, which is sometimes contracted in the narrow sphere of country occupations, and which was the secret of the blunt bearing of the landed gentry of the last age, never crept over the active spirit of Sir Peter Legh. Originally of an active and vigorous cast of mind, his mental weapons remained, nearly to the close of a tolerably long career, as bright and as unimpaired as the armour he wore, and the blade he wielded, on the morning of that day when he won his knighthood at Wakefield.

The long residence of Sir Peter Legh amongst his tenants and dependants, and his example in devoting himself to farming pursuits, would doubtless do much for the neighbourhood where he resided; and when at length, after a career unusually protracted for that period, he peacefully closed his eyes in his favourite mansion of Bradley, his death was regarded by the people of the surrounding district as a

public loss. In the long catalogue of his territorial possessions, Sir Peter Legh did not omit to enumerate the Haydock chauntry, the destined resting-place of his earthly remains, where, as we have seen, he had provided that his death should be commemorated. But no requiem or miserere sung over his hearse, was half so grateful a tribute to the memory of the aged knight, as the unbought regrets which his tenants and neighbours breathed over his remains, after he had been quietly committed to his last earthly resting-place in the family chauntry at Winwick.

It will be seen in the course of the present work, that legacies for pious objects were frequent in that day, and that religion, according to the light of those times, was placed in considerable prominence before our forefathers in Warrington. In the examinations before the Scrope and Grosvenor Commissioners, (Nicolas, p. 287,) Johan de Massy deposes to seeing the disputed arms depeyntez en ses colours p. xxvi āz passez en une crois de pere appelle Braddelegh crois en le haut voie entre Knottesford et Weryngton. Coming still more near and entering the town from the east, the first building which the traveller would encounter, would be the parish Church, which, judging from existing remains, was in those days a much more imposing structure than at present. The approach from the south, presented to his view the Church and Convent of the Hermit Friars;[1] whilst the entrance from the west was

[1] "Friarages," Dr. Whitaker observes in his *Richmondshire*, vol. ii. p. 194, "were always in the immediate neighbourhood of great towns; for this very

marked by the existence of a White Cross, the situation of which is still denoted by its name,—

"Stat nominis umbra."

Mention having been made of the Austin Friars, I may be excused for introducing here, in a succinct order, such particulars as I have been able to glean respecting them and their house at Warrington; although some of those particulars may have already appeared in print. In the *Antiquities of Oxford*, printed with Hearne's *Textus Roffensis*, p. 339, we learn that all the Hermit Friars, formerly called by a variety of names, were brought into one company by Pope Alexander IV. who styled them, "Fratres Eremitarum Sancti Augustini." Alexander wore the tiara from 1243 to 1261; and it is a proof how soon the new order began to spread itself, that in 1252 we find Lanfranc of Milan, the general of the order, dispatching some of the body on a mission to this country. Religious novelties, when once introduced, were of rapid growth in that age. In a few years from their first arrival, the hermit friars had built their great house at Oxford; where their celebrated disputations bequeathed a name to the exercises for the degree of a Master, which were long called "Keeping of Augustines." They had also commenced the erection of their house in London, some remains of which, though of a later date,

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obvious reason, that if they had been like the great Monasteries, in distant solitudes, their mendicant inhabitants must have wanted bread." And this is confirmed by a poetic distich on the same subject:—

"Bernardus valles, colles Benedictus amabat
Oppida Franciscus, magnas Ignatius urbes."

are still preserved to us in the beautiful Dutch Church in the Austin Friars; and in the course of a short period, the order had so prodigiously increased in different parts of Christendom, that they reckoned up no less than two thousand convents of men, and three hundred of women. No exact date can be fixed for the foundation of the house at Warrington, nor do we know the name or family of the founder, although some circumstances in its subsequent history seem to sustain a conjecture that it owed its origin to the Butlers. In the list of religious houses, compiled by royal authority in the year 1261, no mention occurs of the Austin Friars at Warrington; but its origin could not have been long posterior to that time, as may be inferred from a fragment of one of the columns of their Church, now in the possession of the Editor; and from the recorded fact, that, soon after the battle of Evesham, we find Richard the Hermit carrying thither from Warrington the votive candle of one of the devotees who had been healed by calling to mind the martyrdom of Simon de Montfort, whom that age styled St. Simon the Righteous. But whenever, or by whomsoever founded, the selection of the site of the priory at Warrington, shews in an eminent degree the wise discernment and prudent forethought of its architects, who were most probably the first tenants of its cloisters; for while the baron's house, and the rectory, were placed upon a low marsh with an alluvial foundation, and nearly all the remainder of the town was erected upon a cold unwholesome substratum of clay, they had the sagacity to discover, and the wisdom to choose a gravelly bank, in which they dug their foundations,

secure from the damp which invades them in other parts of the town. Into their cellars no liquids found their way against the will of the owners.

In a deed of Sir William Buttiler's, which bears date not later than 1305, we have the earliest express mention of the religious at Warrington, where the baron designates them as the brethren of the order of St. Augustine. This mention of the friary is only incidental; but in the year 1306, we have direct testimony to the existence of the priory in the will of Sir William Deyners, of Daresbury, which contains the following bequest:—"Item lego fratribus Sancti Augustini de Werinton dimidiam marcam." — Ormerod's *Cheshire*, vol. i. p. 539. From this period, various notices occurring from time to time, serve to assure us that the house of the Austin Friars at Warrington was high in public favour. In the year 1308 we meet with the following deed, which confers on the friars a free passage for their wains through the adjoining village of Latchford, in return for certain spiritual services to be rendered to the donor and his family:—"Universis sanctæ matris ecclesiæ filiis dominus Johannes de Boydell dominus de Gropenhall et Lachford salutem, noveritis me pro sanitate corporis mei ac salute animæ meæ, et dominæ Margaretæ uxoris meæ et hæredum meorum et parentum nostrorum vivorum et defunctorum ac omnium fidelium defunctorum dedisse Deo et beatæ Mariæ virgini et beato Augustino de Werington liberum passagium per villam de Lachford pro carectis suis, quocunque titulo dictis, ita quod quilibet frater sacerdos de conventu illo in die anniversarii mei in perpetuum cele-

bret missam pro animâ meâ parentum nostrorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum."— Ormerod's *Cheshire*, vol. i. p. 447. The Coucher Book of Whalley, p. 409, gives us the grant of a similar privilege, from the same donor, to that abbey.

A long interval occurs before we meet with the next notice. "On the Sunday next after the feast of St. Martin, 3rd Richard II., 1379, William Eltonhed, the prior, and his convent grant to Sir Thomas Dutton, knight, a perpetual chauntry, to wit, that a sufficient friar of their convent shall be especially elected to pray for the salvation of Sir Thomas, his children, and of Philippa his wife, and her parents, when they shall die, at the great altar of their Church, yearly, for ever, and that their names be written down in their martyrology, whereunto the prior and convent were bound under a penalty of 3s. 4d., to be levied by the provincial prior upon omission of such form of service; and if for a week, or a fortnight, it were omitted, then must they double the time omitted in manner aforesaid; if neglected for six months, then upon pain of suspension; if for a year, then upon excommunication until the time omitted be made up. Whereunto are witnesses, Thomas, abbot of St. Werburgh, of Chester; Stephen, abbot of Vale Royal; Richard, prior of Norton; and Roger, prior of Birkenhead. This was confirmed by Henry de Towesdale, provincial prior of the order in England, with a special injunction that the said persons be yearly twice commemorated before the whole convent,— once, at the first entrance of the prior of Warrington into the convocation house, yearly; the other time, on the election day of a fellow prior for a provincial convocation. Dated at Warrington."

Notwithstanding the absence of any documents in the long interval between the deed just mentioned and the notice which next preceded it, we may well infer that the friary had been growing in public estimation. If it were not so, we should hardly find Sir Thomas Dutton thus resorting to the house, and securing with so much care, and by so many stipulations, the advantage of their prayers. If we are to credit the account given of the knight in Collins's *Peerage*, (vol. viii. p. 45, edit. 1812,) where the above bargain is recorded, he was a reckless person, whose hands had not been free from blood, and had need, if vicarious prayers could avail, to resort where the best might be had.

The walls of the friary were witness to a singular scene in the year 1386, when "Messrs. Johan le Botiller baroun de Werington, Nichol le Vernoun, Thomas Gerard, chivalers, et Sire William Brombrough, persone de Aldeford," having been appointed commissioners and examiners of witnesses in the great cause of arms between Scrope and Grosvenor, on the part of Robert le Grosvenor, sat for that purpose "in ecclesia fratrum Augustinensium de Warrington," on the 12th of September, in the above year; and John de Massey, Sir Lawrence Dutton, Nicholas de Rixton, Roger, the prior of Birkenhead, William de Rixton, and Thomas le Vernoun, were severally examined as witnesses. Robert le Grosvenor, as we learn from the Record, (Sir H. Nicolas's Account, vol. i. p. 248,) was present on the occasion; but his opponent, Richard le Scrope, did not appear.

In the year 1392, as we read in Ormerod's *Cheshire*, vol. i. p. 479, Sir Lawrence Dutton, (who has been just

mentioned as a witness in the Scrope and Grosvenor cause,) by his will dated the 26th of January, bequeathed to the four orders of religious brethren at Chester and Warrington, to each convent xx$^{s.}$ This legacy, apparently so unconditional, was no doubt expected to be repaid in masses and obits. The double motive of ancestral favours, and an alliance of his family with the Butlers, probably recommended the Warrington friars to the testator's consideration and regard.

Two fragments preserved to us in the pages of Kuerden, are our next notices of the priory at Warrington. The first of these shews us the peculiarity of a second wife founding a chauntry in which her husband's first partner was to be specially commemorated; and is remarkable for the evidence it affords that Sir Peter Legh, the compiler of the manuscript, was of full age at the date of the deed, of which he is one of the witnesses, in the 10th Henry VI. We also learn from this deed the name of one of the priors of whom we had not heard before: "Stephen Leet, prior heremitarum Sancti Augustini de Werington ordinavit Johanni Bold quod uxor Johannis Bold unam cantariam ad altare Sancti Augustini in corpore ecclesiæ de die in diem celebrare pro animabus suorum progenitorum et pro Emma quondam uxore Johannis Bold. Testibus Johanne Abbate de Whalley, Thoma de Allerbec priore de Burscough, Henrico Halsall archdiacono Cestriæ, Domino Johanne Stanley, Domino Petro Legh, D. Norreys, mil. Ham. Massey, Joh. Sankey, W. Gamon." In the other of the two deeds to which allusion has been made, Sir Richard Bold, probably the son of

Sir John, influenced by a sense of filial piety, is found endeavouring by an instrument dated in the same year, to carry out the arrangement contemplated by the preceding deed. I shall hardly need to remind the reader that this deed is fragmentary: "Ricardus Bold dedit priori fratrum heremitarum ordinis Sancti Augustini de Werinton et ejusdem loci conventui . . . . . ordinant Johanni Bold militi et animabus suorum et progenitorum et Johanni Bold unam cantariam ad altare in corpore ejusdem ecclesiæ," &c., 10th Henry VI.

On the 7th of March, 1466, at the very time that the manuscript was in progress, we meet with this passage in the will of Dame Cecill of Torboke, Lady of Torboke, (Baines's *Lancashire*, vol. iv. p. 8,)—"I will that the blacke frerys of Weryngton have iii^{s} iv^{d}. Also I will that my sonne Richard have my hallynge boke and chales and such thyngs as belonge to a prest to synge with and all the brew^{g} vessell that belongen to me, also the Englysche boke of Hermet Hanpole." Having now brought these notices down to the time of the manuscript, we may here be allowed to make one or two remarks before proceeding to conclude what we shall have to say on the subject of the Hermit Friars. In the *Antiquities of Oxford*, already cited, (p. 341,) we are told that "the habit of this order is black, of the same colour is their cowl, from the head to the shoulders; under that a little white coat, with a white list. Their girdle is of leather, buttoned with a button of ox horn." This apparel was enjoined them by Alexander IV., and therefore came not from St. Augustine, as may appear from this distich,—

"Mendici fratres induti vestibus atris
Augustinus ego, nomen habere nego."

"I, Augustine, bear no name of that rude pack
Of begging friars, who clothed are in black."

And in Fosbrooke's *British Monachism*, pp. 282, 286, we have not only a similar description, but a plate representing one of the hermit friars in the dress of his order. And Chatterton, in his *Bristowe Tragedy*, has brought them before us in the garb of poetry:—

"The freers of Saincte Augustyne next appeared to the syghte,
Alle cladd in homelie russett weedes, of godlye monkish plyghte;
Ynne diffraunt partes a godlie psaume most sweetlye they did chaunt;
Behynde theyre backes syx mynstrelles came, who tun'd the strunge bataunt."

Can anything give us more striking evidence of the change of times, than the disappearance of these religious from our streets, and the entire departure of that influence which, from what we have already seen, and from what we know in other ways, must have been exerted by the friars of the priory upon the times and the place? Let us for a moment imagine ourselves passing along the narrow but picturesque streets of ancient Warrington, and meeting at some sudden turn one of the cowled brethren, or the prior himself, hurrying on his way, in sombre robes, to discharge some errand of charity or business; and giving, as we meet, the passing *Benedicite*. Pitsæus (De illustribus Scriptoribus) informs us that the order were greatly distinguished not

only as eminent authors, but for their theological discussions; and he reckons up upwards of seventy writers of England, who were of the order of Austin Friars: nor must we forget that Luther himself was of this order.[1] "To give these Augustinians their due," says Fuller, "they were good disputants; on which account they are still remembered in Oxford by an act performed by candidates for Mastership, called Keeping of Augustines."

Hermit Hanpole, who is mentioned in Dame Cecill Torboke's will, and whose work, possibly the same copy she mentions, is to be seen in the Chetham Library,[2] (8008,) was an Austin friar of Hanpole, near Doncaster, part of the possessions of which house subsequently enriched the abbey of Whalley, (Introduction to *Coucher Book*, p. ix;) and he flourished about a century before the date of our manuscript. It is by no means improbable that his early career might have been connected with the priory at Warrington. At all events there is no doubt that the priory contributed its proportion to the number of learned men who belonged to the order. One of these, who afterwards attained an European celebrity, we know claimed our priory as his alma mater; and there is very little doubt that he was actually an inmate there at the time when the manuscript was in progress. According to Pitsæus, (*Relationes His-*

[1] Dr. Robert Wirksop, the active agent of Edward II., was an Austin Friar. —*Fœdera*, passim.

[2] "The Pricke of Conscience; an ancient MS. Poem, by Richd. Hampole, an eremite friar of the order of St. Augustine." In the library of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, are ten other works of this writer, in manuscript.

toricæ, p. 675,) "Thomas Penketh," the individual to whom we allude, "was a monk of the order of hermit friars of St. Augustine, of the monastery at Warrington. Born in the western part of England,[1] he selected the university of

[1] He was evidently descended from a family of his own name, long settled at Penketh near Warrington. An imperfect sketch of the family pedigree may be seen in the *Hist. of Lancashire*, (vol. iii. p. 731;) and in the Barratt MSS. in the Chetham Library is another which contains a few more particulars. The family arms — argent three kingfishers proper, in two coats, one of which, distinguished by a label, was probably intended to commemorate Friar Penketh, — formerly ornamented the windows of the priory, where they were seen and noticed by Randle Holme about 1640.

The Penketh were land owners in Warrington at an early period, as appears by the following extract from the *Abbreviatio Rotulorum Orig.* (p. 58,) in which there is remarkable ingenuity evinced in the misspelling of names: —

Edw. I. Extractæ reddisseisin de anno regni regis Ed. XVI.

R. vic. Lancast. monstravit nobis Ricūs de Samlesbyr q'd in curia nostra apud Lanc. recuperasset seisinam suam versus Adam de Breche et Margaretam uxorem ejus Henricum fil. Gilbti de Pennebeck et Ricum fratrem ejus et Robtum de Penbeck de communa pasturæ quæ pertinet ad liberum ten. suum in Werington p. recogn. assisæ novæ disseisinæ ibi inter eos captæ &c. Rot. 25.

The Penketh held their lands under the Butler family, and occasional notices of them are found amongst the Butler papers. They are twice mentioned as witnesses in the Butler Homage Roll, viz.: — xiii die Januarii anno regni regis Hen. VII. quinto.

Ad quem diem venit Ranulphus Sonky fil. et hær. Ranulphi Sonkey coram Thoma Botiller milite Johanne Hawardyn locum tenente Justiciarii Cestriæ Hamone Penketh, Ricardo Birhened, Henrico Garnet, & aliis et reddidit prefato Tho. Botiller x^{s} de relevio suo pro una car. terræ in parva Sonky quum prædictus Ranulphus tenet de prædicto Thomæ per serv^{m} mil: unde decem carucatæ faciunt feod. militare. And on the xxviii daye of

Oxford for the seat of his studies, and there his progress in the sciences, and particularly in philosophy and theology, was so great that he attained the highest honours usually bestowed by that university on her best divines. Subtle in ability, and of incredible acuteness in scholastic disputation, he closely imitated and diligently followed John Scotus, if he did not actually attain to all the niceties of that subtle doctor. Upon which Ambrose Cantianus in his commentaries informs us that he had so exactly mastered all the writings of Scotus, that if they had entirely perished he

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June, 21 Hen. VII., Henry Sale of Bedford did his homage to Sir Tho. B. Coram Hamone Bruche arm° Ric^d Massey et Willielmo Penketh capellanis et Olivero Bardisley et multis aliis.

In 1st Edw. VI. Sir Tho. Butler appoints Richd. Penketh, whom he calls after the manner of that age his trusty servant, to be his attorney to act for him in a matter of business.

This Richard Penketh had on many former occasions been named as the trustee and confidential adviser of the second Sir Thomas Butler, and he seems to have well deserved the confidence reposed in him. He died previous to the 19th Elizabeth, and as if his family could not outlive the fortunes of the Butlers, under whom they had grown up, and whose ruin was now impending, Penketh hall, the ancient seat of the Penkeths, seems to have changed owners, much about the same time that Bewsey, the time-honoured residence of the Butlers, passed into the hands of strangers; for, in the year 1624, we find Sir Tho. Ireland exchanging with Tho. Ashton the hall and demesnes of Penketh, late the inheritance of Richard Penketh, but at the same time carefully reserving to himself until the 21st August then next the right to remove "all & every the graffes, plants, and young trees of fruit there growing." From this last passage it would seem that the last of the Penkeths cultivated horticulture, a commendable taste, which some passages in Shakspeare would lead us to infer was growing in favour with the country gentlemen of his time.

would have been able to reproduce them from the treasures of his memory so as almost to restore them in their former integrity. The fame of his wonderful ability and eminent learning so spread through the world, that being called into Italy and induced by a great salary, he taught theology at Padua, for a long time, as we learn from James Middendor, in his fourth book of the Academies in Padua. In that place, Penketh at the request of his auditory, printed all the works of Scotus, as we learn from James Bergoman,—who at the same time commends Penketh's memory. Returning home to this country, he was created provincial of his order for England and Ireland. But, alas! the dangers that attend on mighty minds! In the year 1483 he united with Randle Shaw, a doctor in theology, in the wicked design of raising the usurper Richard to the throne, and of rejecting the posterity of Edward IV.; which design, although it in some measure succeeded, yet cast such a stain upon the fame of Penketh, and of his order in England, as could never afterwards be effaced. Nevertheless, his learning will enjoy an immortality of fame! He died and was buried in his monastery in London, on the 21st of May, 1487."

Pitsæus has subjoined to the above account a long catalogue of the writings of Penketh; and some of these, printed at Padua, are among the earliest specimens of printing in Italy. One of these, a handsome printed volume, dated in M.CCCC.LXXIIII., now deposited in the Warrington Museum, which is established on the site of Penketh's early home, has the following colophon:—

"Hæc Albertus ego Stendal colibeta magister
Altiloquentis Scoti formis uberrima pressi
Religione sacra et diva celeberrimus arte
Clarus et ingenio Augustini ex ordine Thomas
Impressum purgavit opus studio integer omni
Anglia cui patria et generis cognomine Penketh."

The fame of an Italian university stood high in Penketh's day,—and hence it is easy to understand his desire

"To see fair Padua, nursery of arts;"

for in that place his order had long enjoyed a distinguished reputation; and at the death of Petrarch, in June, 1387, exactly a century before his own decease, the funeral oration over the poet's grave was pronounced by "the Seraphic doctor," Bonaventura da Praga, (*Enc. Met.* vol. ii. p. 646,) of the order of the hermits of St. Augustine, (Camp. *Life of Petrarch*, vol. ii. p. 312;) a translation of one of whose works, in manuscript, is among the curiosities of the Chetham Library.[1]

But Penketh's deflection from duty in the affair of bastardising the children of King Edward IV., in order to advance the interests of an usurper, has made his name familiar to thousands, who have never heard either of his great learning, or of his numerous works; and such is the prerogative of genius, that in the short speech put into the mouth of Glo'ster—

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[1] 6690. Bonaventura, (S.) "The Merour of the blesside Lyfe of Jesus Christe, made English; with sev[l] tracts of Richard the Hermit." Bonaventure's works are common in manuscript. One of them, "De mysteriis Passionis Jesu Christi," may be seen in the library of the Dean and Chapter, at Lincoln.

"Go, Lovel, with all speed to Doctor Shaw; —
Go thou to Friar Penker; — bid them both
Meet me, within this hour, at Baynard's castle,"

our immortal bard has linked the friar's name to immortality,—and given us at the same time the only name connected with this immediate locality which is any where to be found in his works.

No tradition respecting Friar Penketh remains in the neighbourhood at the present day. Among his many acquirements, alchemy, astrology, and the black arts, do not seem to have been ascribed to him; and it was hardly to be expected that his studious habits as a disputant, or a theologian, would acquire him much popular renown outside the limits of his cloister, or that his fame would be heard in the neighbourhood, after the hand of the spoiler had so long overthrown the early home in which he had acquired his learning. Penketh was spared the pain of seeing the plough-share pass over the scene of his first studies; and doubtless, amidst the perplexity of his later years, and in the shipwreck of his fame, he would often turn with fond regret towards the priory at Warrington, in whose quiet seclusion he had found the tranquillity to which he had subsequently been a stranger. He died in 1487, just four years after the birth of Luther, who began his early career as a friar of Penketh's order.

In 1505 it is recorded in the Butler papers, *(Contributions to the early history of Warrington, by Dr. Kendrick,)* that Sir Thomas Boteler received in the priory the homage of one of his tenants. The notice is as follows:—"XII die

mensis Aug'ti anno xx° Henry VII. Rob^{tus} Blundell fil. Willi Blundell did his homage to Sir Thomas Boteler, k$^{t.}$ at the freris of Werington, afore Hugh Boteler, Thomas More, and Sir William Plumtre w'th many others. Id. Rob'tus pay'd his releyf the xiiith day of March, anno prædicto xxxiii$^{s.}$ iiii$^{d.}$" And in 1516 (*ibid*,) we find Richard Slawright, at that time prior of the hermit friars of St. Augustine of Werington, one of the parties present at the entering upon possession of a messuage and garden in "le heigh strete" of that town, leased by Rondle Sonkey to Oliver Berdisley. When the royal antiquary, Leland, visited Warrington in the reign of Henry VIII., the friary received from him this passing notice, (vol. vii. p. 56,) "There is one church," and "a freres Augustines at the town end."

But evil days were now approaching the ancient priory of Warrington, and omens which could neither be misunderstood nor averted, portended its speedy downfall. We have no particular account of its fall or surrender; nor do we know whether Prior Slawright continued in office up to that time, although it is probable that he did not. We know indeed that he was still in office on the 16th August, 12th Henry VIII., 1520, for on that day he witnesses the Will of Sir Thos. Butler, and signs himself "Prior." And a passage in the Inq. P. M., taken 4th July, 14th Henry VIII., 1523, after the death of Sir Tho. Butler, would lead us to conclude that he had attained to the still higher honour of becoming the general of his order, for it is said that the knight died seised amongst other things "de homagio et servitio Ricardi gener. Augustini." The convent was pro-

bably among those lesser houses whose doom was sealed by the statute of the 26th Henry VIII. But the site remained in the royal hands until the thirty-second year of that monarch's reign; when we find by the Records of the Exchequer, (Jones's *Index Rot.* 102,) that it was granted to Thomas Holcrofte, the greedy devourer of such possessions. Holcrofte's fondness for acquisitions of this sort, however, was the prompting not of reverence but of lucre, and accordingly he retained the site of the friary at Warrington only until he could find a profitable customer; and in a very short time, by a deed dated 27th of September, 35th Henry VIII., three years from the time of his purchase, we find him re-selling the property to one John Cawdwall, for £126, by the description of "All that his scyt of the late house of Austen freirs of Weryngton w'h in the countie of Lanc'r, nowe dissolved, w't all his messuages, housses, buyldings, barnes, stabuls, duff housses, orchards, gardens, lands, and grounds, as well w't in as w't oute the scyt, walke, circuyte, and pr'yncts of the said late housse of Austen freirs beyng; Also one meadow called Blanche meadow, cont^{s} 3 acres; also a housse called the Kylne housse; also a crofte, and one duff housse thereon builded; also *too* little gardens, and *too* orchards; also five tenements or cottages; also one other garden, all in Weryngton, to the said housse of Austen freirs belongynge and apperteyninge, w'ch the said Thomas Holcrofte late had of the gyfte and graunte of our souraigne lord kyng Henry the eight, by his letters pattents bearyng date at Westm'r the eyghtene daye of June, in the xxxiii yere of hys gr'cious raygne." In this

conveyance John Cawdwall covenants that he will not "lette or interrupte the inhabitaunts of the towne of Weryngton aforesayde for the usage and occupation of the churche of the late freers aforesayde, according unto a lease thereoff mayd by the said Thomas Holcrofte unto Sir Wyllyam Plumtre, clerke; and also that he would suffer the said Thomas Holcrofte to have the ingresse and regresse into all and singuler the p'mysses to carrie awaye all the stone walls of the sayd late freirs, whyche at thys pr'sent tyme be not covred w'th any rouffe." But the reformation begun under Henry was not destined to hold an uninterrupted course, and his daughter, unawed by the dictates and the example of so absolute a father, re-introduced the ancient faith; and Holcrofte gave evidence of his prudence in seeking and obtaining from the new sovereign, under whom new views were in the ascendant, a renewal of the grant made by her father. The grant may be seen in the same repository as the former, and a reference will be found to it in the same index, (1st and 2nd Philip and Mary, rot. 143.) But Holcrofte's possession was not yet quieted, for in the 5th Elizabeth, (*ibid*, rot. 85,) he was summoned to shew by what title he held the priory. Doubtless he was able to satisfy this summons, although the result does not appear in the index.

It does not appear for what period the lease to Plumtre was to continue; nor how long the public continued to enjoy the use of the friary Church. From one of the Butler papers, however, there is reason to think that the Church was used down to the year 1592, and it was very probably

used to a much later period, and even down to the time when Randle Holme made the record of its monuments in 1640. An ancient gateway, forming one of the entrances, remained standing until near the close of the last century; and with it disappeared probably the last vestige of the various buildings comprized in Holcroft's grant, of which there now remains not one stone standing upon another. It were to be wished for the sake of the inhabitants, and especially by the antiquary, that so venerable a monument of the times as the friary Church had been spared to us,— and that we might still have seen devoted to purposes of religion, an edifice which had evidently some recommendations for the ecclesiastical architect as well as for the antiquary. But although the Church did not long continue to be the resort of living worshippers, its cemetery must have long existed as the favourite resting-place for their remains in death, as the numerous remains of human bodies, of both sexes, discovered there in different times, shew with abundant evidence. In a topographical work entitled the *British Traveller*, (p. 631,) the following account is given of the discovery of a sepulchral stone on the site of the friary, and which is now in the Warrington Museum: — "On the 26th of September, 1779, in digging on the site of the ancient priory, some workmen discovered, about three feet beneath the surface, a tombstone, which measured about seven feet in length, and about one and a half foot in breadth, narrowing from the top. No trace of letters could be discovered on the stone; but the figures of a cross and a sword were plainly visible. They were very perfect, and appeared to

have been well cut. On removing the stone there was found underneath it a coffin, in which were the bones of a man, and on the left arm a large withy stick. The upper part of the skull appeared to have been broken off and displaced. The coffin, which was rough and unwieldy, had been cut from a solid log of wood, and had received no exterior polish afterwards."

In reference to the wand found in the above coffin, it may be mentioned that similar discoveries have been made elsewhere, as for instance at Southwell, where (Thoroton's *Nottinghamshire*, vol. iii. p. 89,) we are informed that in opening an ancient coffin they found a wand lying by the body, and something like the cover of a silver cup, which was probably a paten. In this last case it may be inferred that the deceased was an ecclesiastic, for we are informed by a celebrated writer on British monachism, (Fosbroke, p. 103,) that the wooden pastoral staff often found in the tombs of abbots, might be the ferula, which was a species of crosier. In the Warrington case, however, the emblem of the sword upon the tomb, and the broken skull of the tenant within, seem to preclude the idea of his having been an ecclesiastic. We may perhaps suppose him to have been some warrior, to whom a pilgrim's wand was given on his being committed to his cerements; or the willow wand, which, in this country, has always been used as a substitute for the palm branch, may have been placed in the warrior's hands, as an emblem of victory in death. But about the year 1825 another sepulchral stone was dug up on the site of the priory, which is now also in the Museum, and is still in perfect

preservation. There is upon it a sculptured cross ragulée, from which is suspended a shield bearing the arms of Holcrofte, and by the side of the cross one of the large two-handed swords. Thomas Holcrofte, the grantee, was buried at Weaverham. This tomb, therefore, could hardly have been the tomb of the spoiler himself. It may, with some probability, be ascribed to Sir John Holcrofte, his elder brother, who it is not unlikely shared in the prevailing feeling of the neighbourhood as to the sanctity of the friary precincts.

It is not difficult for us at the present day to realize some idea of ancient Warrington as it is described in the pages of this volume. It was probably then destitute of both the causeways by which it is now approached on the north and south. Seacome tells us that it was so in 1495, when King Henry VII. visited his mother at Latham; and that, considering this, the Earl of Derby erected a bridge, and threw up a causeway across the marshes to the rising ground on the Cheshire side. — (*History of the House of Stanley*, p. 42.) In its ground plan the town was straggling and irregular. If we may judge from his short and pithy description of the place, this character of Warrington appears to have struck Leland some half century afterwards, as it would strike a stranger at the present hour.

In all our old towns the style of building was much more picturesque formerly than it is at present; and we may judge from some ancient specimens still remaining, that Warrington was no exception, in this respect, to the times or the neighbourhood. High and ornamental gables, with the upper stories of the houses projecting above the lower, recessed

and shadowy porches, with handsome and spacious doorways, long ranges of narrow lights with quarrel panes, through which the light was admitted by stealth, and the whole front of the houses divided by ornamental panels of black and white, distinguished in that age the exterior architecture of Warrington houses. A type of what the town then was might probably be found in some of the old German villages still standing near the banks of the Rhine. Few of the streets were of sufficient width to set off this ornamental architecture to advantage, for the state of the times, and the fashion of the age, when wheel carriages, save for agriculture, were almost unknown in the provinces, led our ancestors to contract the space between the two sides of the street, — and in many cases, probably, opposite neighbours might shake hands across the street from the windows of the upper stories of their houses.

The wisdom of our ancestors was not shewn in this feature of their street architecture, — by which they contrived to exclude, where both are much needed, the blessings of light and ventilation. In every effort towards improving our old towns, much of the difficulty consists in repairing this evil committed at their original foundation. Timber so largely employed as the building material of that day, while it greatly contributed to the picturesqueness of the architecture, exposed it at the same time to the more frequent ravages of fire.[1] This danger was greatly aggravated by the

[1] Brick, as a material in house architecture, was probably unknown in our streets at that time, for in a rental of the lord of the manor so recently as 1627, we read of a shop under the *brick* house.

close proximity of house to house, and by the narrow interval between different sides of the streets. Internally, the houses of our forefathers would sink in comparison with the habitations of the middle classes at the present day. Their arrangement was bad and defective. The rooms, except in a few instances designed for state, were low, small, and badly lighted; while the division between different apartments, was frequently effected by mere wood partitions. The joinery and carpentry of that age, though probably more expensive, were inferior in execution to our own. Under all these defects, it is evident that the ventilation of their chambers must have been in excess; which, in an age when wood was the principal fuel, and coal,[1] even in this neighbourhood, was comparatively little used, would make the abodes of our ancestors cheerless and chilly. But yet, as in the days of Horace the complaint was —

"Ætas parentum pejor avis tulit
Nos nequiores;"

[1] Amongst the Tower records are three royal charters, bearing date respectively, 3 Ed. II., 15 Ed. II., and 12 Ed. III., and granting for the purpose of effecting repairs in the bridges and pavements, certain temporary customs on articles brought into Warrington for sale. In the two first of these charters a custom of one farthing is imposed on every 100 faggots and every 1000 turves, and of one halfpenny on every cart load of wood or wind blown timber, and no mention is made of pit coal. But the last of the charters imposes a custom of one penny on every 1000 faggots, one farthing on every 10,000 turves, one penny on every ship load of turves, and one halfpenny weekly on every cart load of wood and coals (carbonum). Hence it is evident that pit coal was not unknown to our ancestors in the times of which we are treating, although probably its use at that period was by no means extensive.

so even in these days we may suppose that some improvements had been introduced which were unknown to the preceding age, — and which would doubtless give occasion of lamentation and complaint to some chronicler of the times.

"In the discourse prefixed to Holinshed's History, [*Quarterly Review* for 1816, p. 418,] the writer speaking of the increase of luxury, mentions three things especially, that are marvellously altered for the worse in England; the multitude of chimneys lately erected — the great increase of lodgings — and the exchange of treene platters into pewter, and wooden spoons into silver and tin: and he complains bitterly that nothing but oak for building houses is now regarded; 'for when our houses' (says he) 'were built of willow, then we had oaken men; but now that our houses come to be made of oak, our men are not only become willow, but a great many altogether of straw, which is a sore alteration.' But though they had wooden spoons, they had nothing in the shape of a fork, but took the meat out of the dish with their fingers; as is clear from Tom Coryate, who, in 1608, half a century afterwards, travelled through France, and introduced the use of forks at his return home, from which he was afterwards called Furcifer."

In that age, and for a long period afterwards, the shops of the tradesmen were open stalls, without windows or glass; and our ancestors had need to be a patient, as well as a sturdy race, when they waited behind their counters for their customers in the cold and gloomy days which visited Lancashire in the olden time, as they still continue to do at the present day.

"But eke that age despised niceness vaine,
Enured to hardnesse and to homely fare,
Which them to warlike discipline did traine."

Fairy Queen, c. viii.

Even at that period, population was felt to be pressing upon the means of subsistence; but the feeling must then have been comparatively slight, and the architects of the time, not confined to measure land by the yard, did not curtail the houses they built of the buildings demanded in the rear by health or convenience. The crowded abodes now used by the poor were consequently unknown. The problem, how large a number can subsist in the smallest space, remained for the present time to solve; a problem which, while it shews man's wilful efforts to counteract the designs of Providence, shews also the wonderful machinery with which his frame is endowed, and by which he can exist under a seeming reversal of the order designed by the Creator, and become habituated to evils which appear to contradict nature. No animal, man excepted, can adapt itself to the alteration and vicissitudes of all climates, and of every varying state. Man only can endure equally the burning heat of the tropics, and the piercing cold of Nova Zembla; and, passing from the pursuits of rural life and the healthy atmosphere of the country, his frame in a short time becomes reconciled to the close confinement and the vitiated air of the town. It is not to be supposed that these adverse circumstances do not produce their effect upon the duration of life; but that man is able to endure them even to the extent he does, is another proof how just is the

Psalmist's exclamation, that "we are fearfully and wonderfully made."

Our modern luxuries of gas and water-works, as well as the wonderful convenience of canals and railways, were things unrevealed, even in vision, to the chronicler of these ancient pages. Our noble river, in one direction more navigable, though less navigated in his day, was free from the impurities with which population and manufactures have since corrupted its waters. No effort had been made to render the stream navigable towards Manchester; and probably various fish-yards, and other similar enclosures, would interrupt its course above the limits of the tide. In those days, when the necessity was greatest, our ancestors did not possess the use of a fire engine. They certainly had neither a stage coach, nor any public conveyance,—and locomotion, especially to distant places, must have been in that age a work of time and difficulty. The via bigalis de Arpley, and several similar ways, are mentioned. The wain, whence the name was derived, was probably the only carriage known in Warrington at that time.

The four principal approaches to the town will be found to have existed then, as now, for all of them are mentioned in the manuscript, and some of them by several names, although they are not all of them designated after the great towns to which they lead. Thus, we have —

I.

Via ducens a villa de Werington versus Knottisforthe.

Alta via ducens a villa de Lacheforthe versus civitatem Cestriæ.

II.

Via ducens a villa de Newton versus Wegan.

Via quæ ducit a ponte de Werington usque ad villam de Hulme.

Vicus qui ducit a foro de Werington versus Longeforthe.

Regia strata quæ ducit a foro de Werington versus Beawsee et Wynwhick.

III.

Alta via ducens a ponte de Sonky usque ad Sonky Grene vocata Hudde Lane.

Via ducens a villa de Werynton usque ad Prescote.

Via ducens a Weryngton versus Sonky.

IV.

Via ducens ab ecclesia ad Wulstone.

The map of a portion of Warrington, which is prefixed to this work, will be rendered more intelligible if we insert a list of the principal streets and public places mentioned in the manuscript, adding to it their modern names. It will be found from it that the majority of the places occurring in the manuscript continue to be called by their ancient names at the present day. Thus: the Forum de Weryngton, is the Corn Market; Sonky gate, is Sankey street; Slycher's lane, is Slutcher's lane; Bonke street, is Bank street, and Mersey street; Venella vocata Hethe strete, is Fennel street; Kyrke street, is Church street; Hollay lane, is Howley lane; Marketh yate, is Market gate; Whyte cross, is White cross; Cocagium, is Cock hedge; Longforthe, is Longford; Bag lane, is School lane; Pratterowe, is the North side of the Corn Market; Newgate, is Bridge-street; and Hallûs walle, Hallums walle, or Halluns

walle, is the place called the Running Pump. Mersey water, or as it is more than once called, the Sea of Mersey, Houghton-brook, Wulston-brook, Bruch-brook, and Risshefeld-brook, are natural objects which it was hardly likely should undergo a change, — and they continue to be known by their ancient names at the present day.

There are some scenes described or referred to in the manuscript, which while they forcibly contrast with events in the present day, enable us to realize very vividly the times in which the author wrote. One of such scenes, described at page 45 of the original manuscript, under the head of Sankey Magna, may help us to recal one of those ancient halls so graphically represented by Mr. Nash, where the feudal baron, surrounded by his retainers, in the picturesque habits of the age, receives the homage of his vassal. The passage is as follows — "Imprimis *Ranulphus filius* et hæres Mathei[1] *de Rixton* de Sonky Magna tenet de prædicto Petro Legh per servitium militare et fecit homagium et fidelitatem suam prædicto Petro die Jovis proximo ante festum conceptionis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis anno regni regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Angliæ quinto [i.e. on Thursday, the 5th of December, 1465,] in presentia istorum quorum nomina hic sequuntur, videlicet Ricardi Kygheley[2] Petri Legh junioris filii dicti Petri Legh militis [who died,

[1] The reader will find a curious Parliamentary fraud ascribed to an ancestor of this Matthew, (who is, by mistake, called Matthew de Rissheton,) in Baines's *Lancashire*, vol. i. p. 305, in notis.

[2] Probably of the family of Kygheleys of Inskip. Henry Kygheley, of this family, married Cicely, a daughter of the first Sir Thomas Butler.

as the pedigree shews, within three years afterwards, in the lifetime of his father,] et Willielmi Irland armigerorum, Thomæ Irland fratris dicti Willielmi, Mathæi Domvill, Mathæi Fowler, capellani, Petri Wudcok capellani, Ricardi Assheton, Ricardi Prestall, et multorum aliorum ibidem circumstantium."

The reader who desires to know more particularly the probable habits of the laymen present at the above ceremony, may glean some insight into the subject from Bloxham's *Glimpses of Monumental Architecture*, p. 199, where, by means of information derived from ancient tombs, the author has enabled us to recal our ancestry "in the very robes they wore." How strange it is that we should be indebted to the place of decay, for the only means of preserving to us many objects of so much interest to the antiquary, — as if our customs, like ourselves, could only obtain immortality through the tomb!

The frequency with which moated houses are mentioned in the manuscript, as for instance at page 45 of the original, where, under the head of Sankey, we have the following description, —"Manerium de Pele in villa de Sonky Magna cum cameris coquina, &c. cum fossa paludili circumclusum," gives us a strong idea of the insecurity of society in those times. Locks, and bolts, and bars, might have guarded our forefathers against the common marauder; but the Bewsey tragedy, which if not true has at all events an air of probability about it, and the story told by Mr. Ormerod of the curious domestic war at Stanney, (*Harl. MSS.* 2046, d. 35, quoted in Ormerod's *Cheshire*,) are sufficient to shew that,

in those days, it required more than a metaphor to make an Englishman's house his castle. Some of these moated houses, and the ruins of the castles which preceded them, are picturesque memorials of a former age which serve to make us thankful that the dominion of the law is better established, and that under its strong, but silent influence, we may rest more securely than our hardy forefathers did behind their ditches and drawbridges, portcullises and machicolations.

The lawyer who reads this manuscript[1] will not fail to be struck with the large number of dowresses spoken of in it. Dower, seems in that age, to have been the constant provision to which the wife succeeded upon her husband's decease. It was a provision which suited the simplicity of the times, when education was rare amongst the middle classes, and personal estates were of small amount. Here, in that day, Tranio could not have made the flourish which he did in Padua, when he offered in settlement upon his wife —

> "Three great argosies; besides two galliasses,
> And twelve tight gallies."
>
> *Taming of a Shrew,* act ii.

However large a modern rent roll, you will find in it no single instance of a dowress amongst the widows who represent the deceased tenants.

The general reader, as well as the lawyer, will remark also the great variety of the tenures and services by which

[1] This remark is meant to apply to the whole of the manuscript, and not merely to the part now published.

our forefathers held their lands at the time when this manuscript was compiled, and the wide difference existing between some of them and our own. Besides the tenure "in capite per servitium militare," which was strictly military in its nature and origin, we meet with the following tenures and services, which for the most part explain their own nature,—"Tenendum ad voluntatem," to hold at will; "ad terminum annorum," to hold for a term of years; "reddendo tres quartronas piperis," rendering three-quarters of a pound of pepper; "reddendo per annum unum quadrantem et unam rosam," rendering every year one farthing and one rose; (this juxta position of the rose and the farthing, will recal to the reader's mind a curious allusion to a combination of these two objects in Shakspeare's King John, act i. sc. 1;) "reddendo de capitali redditu per annum videlicet tres denarios cum uno porco takkato vel sex denarios," rendering as a yearly chief rent, three pence with one fat pig, or sixpence; "reddendo tres denarios et unam libram piperis," rendering three pence and one pound of pepper; "tenendum tenurâ operationis per licentiam dicti Petri," holding by the tenure of doing certain work at the option of the landlord; "ducentem ad introitum ex voluntate dicti Ricardi," liberty to use a way leading to an entry during the pleasure of the said Richard.

We have too a great number of rents which are to be rendered either in money or in services, at the option probably of the lord, as for instance, these—"Una dies implendo bigam fimalem quæ valet duos denarios," one day's service in filling the dung cart, which is worth two pence;

"una dies faciendo fœnum quæ valet unum denarium," one day's work at hay-making, worth one penny; "duobus diebus autumpnalibus," two days' service in autumn; "quatuor dies una ad metendum quæ valent octo denarios," four days' service, one of them in mowing, the worth of all which is eight pence; "una dies cum erpica quæ valet quatuor denarios," one day's service with the harrow, worth four pence; "una dies mittendo granum ad bigam," one day's work in loading corn upon the wain.

On a review of the several holdings mentioned in the manuscript, we find that a single acre of meadow land in Arpley, probably of the first quality, let for 3s. 4d. a year. That two messuages and gardens in the market place, produced each a rent of 8s. 4d.; and another newly-built house, in the same situation, fetched a rent of 11s. 4d. Two gardens are let, the one at 3s. and the other at 2s. rent. Several other messuages fetched a rent of 5s. 4d. each; while sixteen other houses, let with one hundred and twenty-eight acres of land, fetched the gross sum of £13. 14s. 8d., or about 2s. $1\frac{3}{4}$d. per acre, accounting the houses as merged in the value of the land. In another case, where land is let without a house, we find four acres let at a rent of 4s. 2d. or 1s. $\frac{1}{2}$d. per acre; and this probably would be nearly the average rent of farming land in Warrington at that day. In this estimate the personal services, where they are payable, are accounted for at the commutation price fixed upon them in the rental, that is —

One day's service with the harrow	4d.
One day filling the dung cart, at	2d.

One day in autumn	2d.
One day's mowing	2d.
One day at hay-making	1d.

If we add one-third to the amount of these several rents, we shall have their value in our present money, and we shall consequently perceive how greatly the times have changed, and how the proportionate rental of different properties has varied. In the year 1464, as we learn from Adam Smith, a quarter of wheat was worth 10s. of our present money, while the same quantity would probably, in round numbers, be now worth sixty shillings; but six times the amount of any of the above rents would very inadequately represent the present money value of the rental of the property; for while this process would hardly give us a sixth of the present rental of the land, it would assuredly not give us more than a tenth of the rental of houses and buildings, a Cheshire acre of land, near the town, being worth more than £6, and houses, such as those mentioned in the manuscript, being now let for about £25.

The services required from all tenants at the date of the manuscript were a remnant of the feudal customs, and had their origin in the necessities of the times. At a time when money was scarce the landowner had no way of securing the labour he required except by reserving it as a part of his rent. "The prelates, barons, and other proprietors of land," says Henry, in his *History of England*, vol. x. p. 171, "kept extensive tracts of land around their castles, which were called their demesne lands, in their own immediate possession, and cultivated them by their villains, and by

hired servants, under the direction of their bailiffs. But these great landholders having often led their followers into the fields of war, their numbers were gradually diminished, and hired servants could not be procured on reasonable terms." But this reservation of services was early felt to be a considerable grievance to the commonalty, for we are told by Froissart, (vol. ii. p. 652,) in a former age, that the variety of services required by the lords, was amongst the alledged causes of the rebellion headed by Wat Tyler, — "The commonalty are bound by law, and custom, to plough the lands of the gentlemen, to harvest the grain, to carry it home to the barn, to thrash and winnow it: they are also bound to harvest the hay, and carry it home." On the sale of the Manor of Warrington in 1628, a regular account was taken of the number and value of the services of this kind to be performed yearly by the tenants of the estates formerly belonging to the Butlers, and it was found that there were —

Thirty-six ploughs at	4s. 8d. each.
Forty harrows at.....	7d. each.
Sixty-six shearers and fillers of dung at	4d. each.

Some of these boon services have already disappeared, but others still continue in various parts of the country; these, however, are fast wearing out, and it will probably not be long ere they finally disappear. Money in the market it will be found will secure better services than those which are rendered in this indirect way, — while those who render them must find the burden oppressive and vexatious.

The fencing and enclosing of fields by hedges and ditches,

now so universal in this neighbourhood, must have prevailed to a considerable extent at the date of this manuscript, for we meet with mention of this circumstance on almost every page.[1] But there were in that day large commons called heaths, still remaining uninclosed on different sides of the town, all of which have been long since brought under cultivation. Besides the "fovea" or pit, which was very probably a fox earth, we find frequent mention of the "puteus" or well, and the "fons" or "fons scaturiens," the springing fountain. Of the several kinds of land, mention is made of the "pratum" or meadow, the "terra arabilis" or ploughed land, and the "terra frisca" or fresh land. The tumbrel and the arable land had established their alliance in those days; and it might have been wished that the writer of the manuscript had given us more glimpses into the modes then in use of cultivating or improving the soil. We read often of fields which are called the Brandearth; whence we may, I think, infer that the mode of bringing the soil under cultivation, by burning the turf or surface, was then, as it continued to be until lately, in use in this neighbourhood. There are a few, but not many other allusions to this subject:—"Duo magni putei marlerii," two large pits of marl, are mentioned in one place; and we read of a "campum noviter marleriatum," a field recently marled; "una acra terræ cum uno approvamento ad marlerium superponendum

[1] Dr. Henry, in his *History of England*, vol. x. p. 172, informs us that the practice of enclosing became very general at this period, and occasioned prodigious clamours from those who mistook the effect of depopulation for its cause.

et faciendum terram arabilem," one acre of land with one enclosure to be marled and made into arable land; "magna mora sive mossetum ad serviendum tenentes ad terricidia fodenda et ad pasturanda cum animalibus," a great moor or moss, to serve the tenants for digging turves and for depasturing their cattle.

No uniform system of measures seems to have been enforced amongst our ancestors at the period of the manuscript. The habit which has now become inveterate had already commenced, and accordingly we read of a quantity estimated "secundum operationem aratri et non per mensuram," according to the working of the plough and not by measure; and of "una acra terræ secundum mensuram de Makerfelde," an acre of land according to the measure of Makerfield. This was probably the Lancashire measure of seven yards to the rod.

It is popularly said in Paris that there is no family of that vast city whose ancestors can be shewn to have resided there one hundred years ago; and although like most generalities, the assertion may be exaggerated, yet it is certain that the condition of that gay and sunny metropolis has been hitherto unfavourable to health, and that the bulk of its inhabitants are consequently of a migratory rather than an hereditary character. If we could pursue the enquiry, it might be a curious question how many of the families now settled in Warrington were to be found here in the time of Edward IV. Whoever is acquainted with the modern town, will recognize amongst its ancient names, the names of many families who still

continue to be settled there.[1] We find in the manuscript the names of—

Andrewe.
Arosmethe.
Assheton.
Berdisley.
Bruche.
Balfrunte.
Barker.
Blakehurste.
Byrom.
Bullynge.
Belle.
Baxter.
Blundell.
Chalon.
Clerk.
Chaloner.
Cowper.
Derneluff.
Dawne.
Dychefelde.
Dernelowe.
Dene, Jak of the.
Doghton.
Fawkener.
Fletcher.
Foxelowe.
Fulschagh.
Fyrell, Colin.
Garnet.
Gerrard.
Gylle.
Hatton.
Hardewar.
Hurlstools or Urlestoles.
Hakynsall.
Herdeman.
Holme et Hulme.
Hoggekynson.
Holbrooke.
Hyndeley.
Hey, Jak of the.
Hille.
Jamesson.
Kenian.
Killurmarghe.
Kyngeley.
Le Fytche.
Litche.
Lacheforthe.
Langeton.
Longetre.
Mather or Madur.

[1] Some few of these names belong to other parts of the manuscript, and not to the portion now published.

Munke.
Makynson, aliter dictus Rogerus del Wode.
Mulyngton.
Massy.
Mason.
Norreis.
Nayler.
Ocly.
Parr.
Pulforthe.
Potour.
Pepir.
Patun.
Perryn.
Pasmethe.
Pigot.
Pyketon.
Richerop.
Rixton.
Ryder.
Roby.
Rysseley.
Sadler.
Spycer.
Sale.
Swanne.
Sporis.
Sothewurthe.
Sothurne.
Sawer.
Sonky.
Torfote.
Thomelynson, Jak.
Twysse.
Tykyll.
Turton.
Tyrehare.
Urlestoles.
Wadyngton.
Wode.
Wilkynson.
Webster.
Wodecok.
Warburton.
Walton.
Wylme, Jak.

A few of the above names, which are evidently of French origin, may have been imported with their owners after the wars of France. Two others are evidently soubriquets, bestowed probably from some circumstance in the owner's personal history. The word Jameson is spelt according to the Scottish pronunciation of the word, as the name of

the neighbouring village of Winwick,[1] is spelt Qwinwick or Wynqwik; while Whitaker, appears as Qwyteakyr; a mode of spelling which is also Scottish in its character. We find the family of Torfote frequently occurring in Cheshire Inquisitions, in connexion with the sergeanty of the gaol at Frodsham. Another name, the name of Urlestoles or Hurlstools, may remind the reader of that Scottish incident recorded in Sir Walter Scott's *Tales of a Grandfather*, (vol. i. p. 200, *second series*,) when Jenny Geddes aimed her stool at the preacher's head, in the high Church of St. Giles. An antiquary will think the name of Berdisley, which is found in the list, worthy of remark from its connexion with Sir Peter Leycester who tells us, (*History of Bucklow Hundred*,) that Blanche, the fourth wife of Thomas Leycester, one of his ancestors, circ. 14th Henry VIII. was the rich widow of Oliver Berdisley of Warrington, whose name has occurred several times in the course of this Introduction. In the list of her ancient inhabitants, there is one name which every friend to Warrington will rejoice to find still remaining — the name of Patten, — a name, which, as it is one of our oldest local names, is also one of our best. May that name be carried forward into the future for a still longer period than it has already existed in our annals,—and may it ever be, as now, amongst our names of highest honour!

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[1] We have a third spelling of this word in Baines's *History of Lancashire*, vol. i. p. 277, where we read of Robert le taillour de Wynequick; but each of these instances falls short of the waste of letters committed by Sir Thos. Strickland, temp. Henry VI. who, in spelling Sandwich, uses the word Sandwightith.—*History of Kendal.*

A complete list is here subjoined of the names[1] of the several fields and places mentioned in the manuscript:—

NAMES OF FIELDS AND PLACES.

Arpeley.
Adreslade.
Alderswell.
Anglesey.
Aspunhedecrofte.
Asshedoles.
Bruera de Overfurthe.
Bruera de Weryngton versus molendinum ventriticum.
Borestone. Lyme.
Barborslande.
Bellynslande.
Bruche hethe.
Betys fylde.
Bruche holte.
Benferlonge. Bradley.
Butterlache.
Beggersgreve.
Bromecrofte.
Byrlecrofte.
Cheretrehurste.
Chesterfylde in Newton.
Cocage.
Chestersyde in Newton.
Crawekylneakyr.
Crabbetrefelde.
Conyngreves.
Cumballwode.
Deerelache.
Daddefelde.
Dalcarr. Orford.
Davidis Yorde.
Dokkeplokke.
Downehowse medo.
Ellurgreve flatte.
Emmeakyr.
Fossa communis de Hollay.
Ferneleghfelde.
Fytchlande.
Fytchakyr.
Frere medo.
Fossa communis campi de Arpeley.
Geldyngesheye.
Gyllefylde.
Gillelande.
Gale Sperthe.
Hobbeakyr de Lymme.

[1] A few of these names occur in other parts of the manuscript, and not in the part now published.

Holeakyr. Orford.
Halluswalle.
Hellehole.
Hankeye.
Hawryddinge.
Hamundisholme.
Homur plokke.
Ince lande.
Irpuls erthe.
Kingesmedo.
Lawe erthe.
Larkejoyecloghe.
Le Allgreves.
Le Blewecrofte.
Le Brokeakyr. Orford.
Le Brande erthes crofte.
Le Bruche heye.
Le Byttock.
Le Clayakyr or le Qwyteakyr.
Le Cokes erthe.
Le Corneheye.
Le Coweheye.
Le Conyngreves.
Le Cursepittebonkys.
Le Carre dytche.
Le Fytchelande.
Le Fysshersheye.
Le Flaxe buttes.
Le Gosgreve.
Le Gorsty akyr.
Le Gale parrok.
Le Heghe hadlande.
Le Henne greve.
Le Herrebanke.
Le Hole in Hollay.
Le Justinge butt.
Le Kylne heye.
Le Lache.
Le Laghers childerfelde.
Le Longeheye.
Le Lowefsyche.
Le Lytyll Walton heye.
Le Millwardescrofte.
Le Morslande.
Le Marlet heye.
Le Marchemanis feldes aliter Goodemane's feldes.
Le Moresportemedo.
Le Magna spina in Arpeley.
Le Merbury's howse. Orford.
Le Marfeny.
Le Nasty shote.
Le Ovyncrofte.
Le Olerun bothe.
Le Peny plokke.
Le Podell.
Le Petehills.
Le Roe heye.
Le Sparolache.
Le Snapeputtes.
Le Synfull heye.
Le Swanne's banke.
Le Sheppecote.
Le Whytyng egge.

Le Wardefylde.
Le Warthe.
Le Wethynflatte.
Le Wroe.
Moss heye.
Merbury's lande.
Magot's fylde of Holcrofte.
Mykyllhawkyseghe's crofte.
Old Yordes.
Parke felde. Orford.
Payn's felde.
Pese crofte.
Peryn's felde.
Pyghull. Orford.
Pyghull. Warrington.
Pyke.
Pilothulle.
Pyper's yate.
Pynghull.
Pyket akyr.
Pons de Weryngton.
Rede erthe.
Rawrydding.
Stanfelde.
Sibotis medo.
Sowterserthe.
Sonky hawes.
Shorte doles.
Seint Mary's londe.
Swayngateakyr.
Spina de Arpeley.
Thystyllakyr.
Toddesbroke. Lyme.
Twystes.
Thornehedakyr.
Whytehynde's lowe.
Wetteshaghes.
Weteakyrs.
Weryngton hethe.
Wulfeputte. Lyme.

It will surprise the Warrington reader to find that Cockhedge, the Twystes, and Pighill, were ancient names slightly varied four hundred years ago; while some of the names bestowed by our forefathers upon their fields, are suggestive of thought, and serve to shew that they were by no means unimaginative in their day. Thus we have the "Lark-joy-clough," so named doubtless from the delight they attached to the harmony of that "sweet singer at heaven's gate." In the "Curse-pit banks," and the "Sinfulhey," we may perceive the shadowing of some dark legend

of witchcraft or superstition — some laying of a ghost — or some imprecation of the Church. The fields called the "Waxen lights," and the "Sleeper's grave," bore some connexion with the Church's offices. The "Justing butt," calls up ideas of the old romance, and of a picturesque amusement known to that age, but now forgotten. The "Mickle-hawkseyes croft," will remind us of the pursuits of falconry, and the same sport, so much in favour with our ancestors, is perhaps shadowed in the name of another field mentioned above, the "More-sport-meadow."

A word or two may perhaps be permitted on the different buildings mentioned in the book, and on their various uses, amongst which we have the —

Aula.
Bastellum.
Boscarium.
Baia in Orreo.
Camera.
Cœnaculum.
Coquina.
Cornerium.
Cellarium.
Domus turbariorum.
Domus pro cortice arborum.
Domus terricidiorum.
Falda ante ostium.
Haia.
Messuagium principale.
Magnum hospitium.
Opella sive shopa.
Orreum decimale.
Orreum.
Pandoxatorium.
Pistrina.
Pons tractabilis de Bradley.
Shopa.
Stabulum.
Solarium.
Shipun or Shepun.
Ustrina.

What a crowd of reflexions does the word "bastellum" call up, which is here used as a household word, but which,

under the name of its French representative, has since acquired a dreadful notoriety throughout the world. The "magnum hospitium" of the manuscript, was possibly a great inn, in those days; and "Moorsland," (p. 93,) was probably the sign of it or of some other hospice, for we well know that inns had their signs in that age; and we may instance the Tabard immortalized in Chaucer, and "Le Rose super le Hope," which is mentioned in the *Calendar of Inquisitions, post mortem*, p. 357, anno 12th Edward IV. The achievements in the wars in Palestine, of the Cheshire heroes, the Duttons, — who, at the date of the manuscript, had assumed the name of Warburton, — were then sufficiently recent to make an allusion to the Moors' land not unfashionable or unpopular. Although we have seen, from a previous note, that pit coal was not unknown at the time of the manuscript, yet there does not occur in the work any mention either of coals or coal-houses; but we frequently meet with both the "domus turbariorum," and "domus terricidiorum." There may be some doubt as to the exact meaning of the word "ustrina," which occurs very frequently in the book, which probably means an oven; we can have no doubt, however, as to the meaning of another word, the word "shopa," which occurs almost as frequently. But although we cannot doubt what the word means, we may have great doubt what was sold in the shops of our ancestors. We may be more certain as to what was not to be found there.

The discovery of the art of printing, an event perhaps the most remarkable that has happened since the discovery of

letters, was then only a few years old, and possibly no printed book had at that time been seen even in England. We may be very certain, therefore, that printed books, that great necessary of modern society, and the sale of which now finds employment for five or six Stationers in Warrington, were not to be found here in the time of the manuscript. It is even doubtful whether articles of paper and stationery formed part of the wares in which their owners dealt at that time. Supplies of food and provisions, and the homely manufactures in which our fathers were clad—the frieze cloth and the linen webs such as are still worn in the remote parts of the country—would probably form the staple of their trade. There might be a few bowyers and fletchers, and not a few armourers and smiths,—all of whose tough commodities were in great demand in those days. That valuable root, the potatoe, which now enters so largely into Lancashire diet,—and that other vegetable, tobacco, which enters almost as largely into Lancashire luxury,—were alike unknown; and consequently were not articles of traffic in the ancient shops of Warrington.[1] The

[1] The three royal charters, mentioned in a preceding note (p. li.) will help us to some particulars of the articles imported into Warrington, and most of which were sold in our shops in the times of the second and third Edward, for we read in them that a custom was imposed on salt; on bacon; on cheese, (probably from Cheshire;) on butter; on lampreys; on salmon; on pelts of sheep, goats, stags, hinds, deer, does, hares, rabbits, foxes, cats, and squirrels; on cloths, in the entire piece; on grice work, (i.e. *fur made of the skins of the blue weasel;*) on Cordovan leather; on oil in flasks, (lagenas olei;) on hemp; on linen webs; on Aylsham webs of linen; on

genius of manufactures had not yet made South Lancashire his home, and the cotton plant, the means in modern times of developing the energies of this neighbourhood, and making her people known to fame for intelligence, industry, and manufacturing skill, had not then sent forth from the Mersey those thousand sails which, crossing and re-crossing the broad Atlantic, seem to weave, as it were, into one web, the mutual interests of the old world and the new.

But even in that day the Saxon tendency to advance in station was manifest amongst the traders of Warrington; for we find in the 22nd Henry VI., William Arosmyth of Warrington, mercer, is associated with Sir William Haryngton, the Bishop of Durham, and other knights and gentlemen, as a feoffee and trustee of Sir John Butler's estates; and a very few years later, Oliver Berdisley, another Warrington trader, was thought a person of sufficient importance to be present amongst the gentry at Bewsey when Hamo Ashton performed his homage to Sir Thomas Butler.—*Lord Lilford's Papers.*

The book enumerates the trades, professions, or callings[1] of

Capellanus.	Glover.
Presbyter.	Le Webster.

canvas, Irish cloths, Galways (Galweth), and worsteds; on silks, diapered with gold (de Samite) and tissue; on silks without gold; on sendal; on cloth of baudekin; on gads of maple, and on Aberdeen gads; on every ton of wine, (et cinerū;) on honey; on wool in sacks; on tin, brass, copper, iron, and lead; on alum, copperas, argil, and verdigris; on onions and garlic; and on stock fish, salt mullet, herrings, and sea fish, amongst a number of other articles.

[1] Some of these callings do not occur in that part of the manuscript which is now published.

Aquæbajulus.	Le Nayler.
Juris Peritus.	Millward.
Arrowsmith.	Mason.
Citherator.	Smith.
Piper.	Fisher.
Sowter, i. e. Shoemaker.	Miller.
Cook.	Thatcher.
Fuller.	Swain.

Out of the entire list of twenty, three of the number have reference to the religious duties of the people, — the "presbyter" or priest, the "capellanus" or chaplain, and the "aquæbajulus" or clerk; one only, the "jurisperitus" or lawyer, has to do with the defence of their temporal rights; four of them, the "glover," the "webster," the "sowter" or shoemaker, and the "fuller," are connected with the clothing of the people; three others, the "fisher," the "miller," and the "cook," are to be classified as having to do with their food; whilst a tenth of the whole, the "citherator" or harper, and the "piper," shew by their mode of employment, that the gravity of our forefathers was sometimes relaxed by an indulgence in music and recreation.

It was no part of the scribe's business while chronicling the Warrington tenants and possessions, to indulge in disquisitions on natural history, — and accordingly the notices he has left us on this subject are few, and very meagre. We learn from him, however, that the Austin friars had a walled orchard, well stocked with fruit trees; but he does not inform us what the fruit trees were. Of the larger trees, however, he mentions, elsewhere, the "alnus" or

owler, the "ash," the "birch," "bruche or brechin," the "salix" or within, the "quercus" or oak, the "tremula" or aspen, the "elder," the "dumus" or quickset, the "spina" or thorn, the "aspres" or bramble, the "rose," the "wood-rose," the "arbutus" or strawberry tree, the "holly," the "blackberry," the "crab tree," the "cherry tree," the "broom," and the "bruera" or heath.

The "arbutus," at the present day, will only flourish here in protected situations. Are we to infer from this fact that the climate of this district was milder at the date of the manuscript than it is at present, or was the tree only a rarity even at that period? Of grain, and roots, we have "granum" corn, wheat, barley, pease, vetches, kale, and flax; while of the baser plants, we have fern, thistle, dock, and moss. Among the winged tribes we find the crow, the hawk, the lark, the whyting, the sparrow, the snipe, the woodcock, the drake, the hen, the goose, and the swan. The list of quadrupeds is but small. It contains the "porcus" or hog, the cow, the sheep, the deer, the hind, the roe, the coney, among the animals useful as food; while the fox is mentioned often; and we meet with one instance where the wolf seems to have become only recently extinct in the neighbourhood of Lyme. The adder is the only reptile mentioned in the work.

Besides the ordinary description of fields, there occur in the book a great variety of names for different quantities of land. Thus we have the acre, the "landa," the "bilanda," which is probably two lands, the "roda" or rood, the "farthing" or fourth part of an acre, the "hollanda" or sixth

part of an acre, the "dole," and the "tunge sharp," which signifies a small angular piece of land; in which sense the word continues to be used in the neighbouring village of Ashton at the present day. The "slada," seems to mean the same thing as the "pratum" or meadow. Then we have the "filum terræ" or strip of land, and the "lectum" or bed of land. Is it fanciful to suppose that the hadeland, applicable as it is to the parts of the field lying nearest the hedge, is derived from "Hades land" or the "Land of Shades?"

But it is time to bring to a conclusion these remarks, which have already extended beyond their due limits.

A subject so local as the present can hardly be expected to possess an interest for the general reader; but the Editor believes that a description, so exact and minute as that contained in this manuscript, of one of our provincial towns nearly four hundred years ago, will recommend itself to the antiquary by its own intrinsic curiosity, and will ask but little aid from the labours of its Editor.

Something might have been done to illustrate the various local pedigrees of this immediate neighbourhood. The families of Bruche of Bruche, Massey of Rixton, Norris of Orford, Penketh of Penketh, Rixton of Sankey, Sankey of Sankey, Southworth of Southworth, and many others, well deserve the notice of the genealogist. But the Editor has been unable to pursue this part of the subject, and he can only hope, therefore, that this, with many other defects of which he is conscious in the present work, will be remedied by some future enquirer.

When the editor undertook the task of transcribing the present work for publication, he was encouraged and assisted in his undertaking by his friend, the Rev. Edmund Sibson, Vicar of St. Thomas's, in Ashton in Makerfield, in this county, — a name deservedly known to Lancashire antiquaries. He fondly hoped that the undertaking so begun, would have been conducted under the same valued auspices to a conclusion, — in which case he should have committed it to the Society and the Public with but little of the diffidence and distrust which he now feels. But, alas! the stroke of death, which was then impending, has since smitten his excellent friend, and has removed beyond the reach of this world's praise, or blame, a man, whose high reputation as a man of letters, an antiquary, and a mathematician, was his least recommendation, — and whose consistent discharge of the relative and social duties, — and above all, whose unwearied zeal in the performance of the duty of his high office as a Christian Minister, — demand, to describe them justly, a language which would sound like adulation. Deprived of the assistance which he had calculated upon, and which would have secured for his labours some value, the editor has only to hope that the Society will extend to him such a degree of favour as a workman may claim who suddenly loses his directing head at the outset of an anxious adventure.

W. B.

Warrington, August 14th, 1848.

A Minute of Part of the Legislative Assembly

WARRINGTON

IN 1465;

AS DESCRIBED IN A CONTEMPORARY RENT ROLL

OF THE LEGH FAMILY.

EXTRACTUM

EX ANTIQUO LIBRO PENES THOMAM LEGH
DE LYME ARMIGERUM.

EXTRACTUM

EX ANTIQUO LIBRO PENES THOMAM LEGH DE LYME, ARMIGERUM.

"Desuper irradia Scribenti Gratia divina."

Memorandum quod principium scripturæ istius libri fuit die Martis in tertia septimana quadragesimæ anno domini mill̃o cccc^{mo} sexagesimo quinto, et anno regni regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Angliæ sexto.

Sciendum est quod redditus annualis scilicet et capitalis pertinens Petro Legh militi in villis de Burtonwode, Sonky Magna, Weryngton et Overforthe receptus est ad festa annunciationis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis et Sancti Michaelis Archangeli.

Hic incipit aboundarium abuttacio sive limitacio omnium maneriorum, messuagiorum, terrarum, tenementorum, reddituum, et serviciorum pertinentium Petro Legh militi divisim jacentium in diversis parochiis et villis infra comitatus Lancastriæ Cestriæ et alibi.

De messuagiis terris et tenementis ad voluntatem dicti Petri Legh militis in villa de Weryngton.

Johannes Fulshagh de Weryngton tenet de dicto Petro in villa prædicta unum messuagium cum orreo et stabulo et parvo gardino

(*Translation.*)

EXTRACT

FROM AN OLD MANUSCRIPT IN THE POSSESSION OF THOMAS LEGH, OF LYME, ESQ.

May Grace with Ray divine
Deign on the Scribe to shine.

Be it remembered, that the writing of this book was begun on Tuesday in the third week of Lent, in the year of our Lord 1465, and in the sixth year of the reign of King Edward IV., after the conquest of England.

Be it known that the annual and chief rents belonging to Sir Peter Legh, knight, in the towns of Burtonwood, Sankey Magna, Weryngton, and Orford, are received at the festivals of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and Saint Michael the archangel.

Here beginneth the boundary, abuttal, or limits of all the manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rents, and services belonging to Sir Peter Legh, knight, lying scattered in various parishes and towns within the counties of Lancaster, Chester, and elsewhere.

Of the messuages, lands, and tenements held at the will of the said Peter Legh, knight, in the town of Weryngton,

John Fulshagh, of Weryngton, holds of the said Peter, in the aforesaid town, one messuage, with a barn, stable, and small garden,

cum loco vocato Foldestidde jacentia et situata in Sonky gate[1] villæ de Weryngton videlicet ex parte australi dicti strati vocati Sonky gate jacentia in longitudine inter terram et messuagium Willielmi Botiller[2] in tenura Ricardi Wynyngton ex parte orientali et terram dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura Agnetis Barbor ex parte occidentali et extendunt in latitudine a dicta strata de Sonky gate ex parte boreali usque ad terram Ranulphi Rixton[3] in tenura prædicti Ricardi Wynyngton ex parte australi.

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[1] This street, and the place called Butter lache, subsequently mentioned, had obtained their names as early as 14 Richard II., when John fil. Willi Perusson le Smythe de Weryngton grants to John Butiller of Weryington lands in Sonky strete and in Boterlache. — *Deeds in Lord Lilford's possession.*

The word gate, as applied here, seems to have meant street or way. It is used in the same sense in *King Lear*, act v. sc. i. :—

Gloster. Know'st thou the way to Dover?

Edgar. Both stile and gate, horseway and footpath.

[2] When the name of William Butler is mentioned for the first time, in a previous part of the manuscript, he is called William Butler esquire, son and heir of Sir John Butler knight. Notwithstanding much investigation, the pedigree of the Butler family still continues in many parts obscure; but the following portion, showing the descent of William Butler, is thought to be tolerably well ascertained:

2d wife.		1st wife.
Margaret, daughter of Thomas, first Lord Stanley, widow of Sir William Troutbeck. She survived Sir John Butler, and is said to have afterwards married Lord Grey of Codnor.	= Sir Jno. Butler, knt. baron of Warrington, born 1430, obiit 26th Feb. 1463.	= Anna, daughter of Sir John Saville, anno 30 Henry VI.

Alice, wife of Sir Nich. Byron of Clayton.	Margaret, wife of Adam Troutbeck, who died 2 H. 8.	Johanna, daughter of Sir William Troutbeck, knight.	= William, born 25 Nov. 1450, died 1472 s.p.

Sir Thomas Butler, knight, heir after the death of his brother, born 1460, died 1522.

[3] One of the Rixtons of Sankey, a family whose pedigree is entered in several of the Lancashire visitations. They descended from a family of the same name at

with a place called the Foldstead, situate and lying in Sankey-gate of the town of Weryngton, that is to say on the south side of the said street called Sankey-gate, lying in length between a messuage and land of William Botiller in the tenure of Richard Wynington on the east, and land of the said William Botiller in the tenure of Agnes Barbor on the west; and extending in breadth from the said Sankey-gate on the north, to land of Randle Rixton in the tenure of the aforesaid Richard Wynington on the south.

Rixton, and bore, like them, on a shield argent, a bend sable charged with three covered cups argent. According to Baines, (*Hist. Lanc.* vol. iii. p. 730,) Hall Whittle, in the township of Sankey, is supposed to have been the family seat. Smith's visitation of 1567 contains a short entry of the pedigree, from which the following is extracted :

Matthew Rixton of Warrington. = Johanna, who survived him, and afterwards married John Pigot, according to this MS.

Randle Rixton (above mentioned.) = Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Massey, of Wistaston, in Cheshire, Gent.

Richard, ob. sine prole mas.

Thomas = Margery, daughter of Nicholas Butler.

It was probably to an ancestor of this family that the story told in the *History of Lancashire*, and referred to in the preface to this work, relates. The cups in their armorial bearings seem to point to some alliance with the Butlers. In 1567, Sir Thomas Lynch, knight, was in possession of the family mansion of the Rixtons in Great Sankey, which was then called the Pele, and which had descended to him from his mother, the daughter and heiress of Thomas Rixton.

Item tenet unum croftum cum sepibus et fossis inclusum cum quodam gardino parvo in parte boreali dicti crofti, continentem tres acras terræ arabilis jacentem in quodam loco vocato Stanfeld, videlicet ex parte australi prædicti strati de Sonky gate in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri in tenura Ricardi Hardwar ex parte orientali et terram prædicti Petri in tenura Radulphi Sothurne ex parte occidentali et extendentem in longitudine a dicta strata ex parte boreali usque ad terram Petri Werburton in tenura Henrici Garnet ex parte australi.

Item tenet quatuor acras terræ arabilis invicem jacentes in magno campo vocato Arpeley jacentes super litus aquæ de Merse ex parte occidentali dicti campi de Arpeley in latitudine inter litorem [sic] dictæ aquæ ex parte occidentali et terram Ranulphi de Rixton in tenura Johannis Norreis ex parte orientali et extendentes in longitudine a terra dicti Petri Legh in tenura dicti Ricardi Hardwar videlicet quinque acris ex parte boreali usque ad terram prædicti Petri Legh in tenura Johannis Hakynsall et terram Willielmi Gerard de Ince et scilicet terram Rogeri Arosmyth in tenura Johannis Hille ex parte australi.

Item tenet duas acras terræ arabilis cum sepibus et fossis inclusis cum quadam acra de dote uxoris Johannis Pigot sed hæreditate Ranulphi Rixton inclusa cum dictis duabus acris prædicti Petri Legh in loco vocato Weteakyrs jacentes inter terram sive campum Willielmi Botiller in tenura Henrici Wodecok ex parte australi et dictam terram sive acram dictæ uxoris de Pygot intus inclusam ex parte boreali et extendunt in longitudine a terra Petri Werburton in tenura Henrici Garnet ex parte occidentali usque ad terram dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura uxoris Rogeri Clerk senioris ex parte orientali.

Item tenet duas acras terræ et dimidiam arabilis in prædicto loco vocato Weteakyrs cum sepibus et fossis inclusas jacentes in longitudine inter dictam acram dictæ uxoris de Pigot in tenura Johannis Webster[1] ex parte australi et quoddam pratum dicti Petri

[1] A John le Webster is mentioned in a deed dated in the reign of Edward III. and which is given in a subsequent note.

Also he holds one croft inclosed with hedges and ditches, with a certain little garden on the north part of the said croft, containing three acres of arable land lying in a certain place called Stanfeld, that is to say, on the south part of the aforesaid Sankey-gate street, in breadth between land of the said Peter in the tenure of Richard Hardwar on the east, and land of the said Peter in the tenure of Ralph Sothurne on the west, and extending in length from the said street on the north as far as the land of Peter Warburton in the tenure of Henry Garnet on the south.

Also he holds four acres of arable land lying together in the great field called Arpeley, lying upon the shore of the water of Mersey on the west side of the said field of Arpeley, in breadth between the shore of the said water on the west, and land of Randle de Rixton in the tenure of John Norrcis on the east, and extending in length from land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of the said Richard Hardwar, namely, five acres on the north, as far as the land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of John Hakynsall, and land of William Gerard, of Ince, and land of Roger Arosmyth in the tenure of John Hille on the south.

Also he holds two acres of arable land inclosed with hedges and ditches, with a certain acre of the dower of John Pigot's wife, the inheritance of Randle Rixton, inclosed with the said two acres of the aforesaid Peter Legh, in a place called Weteakyrs, lying between the land or field of William Botiller in the tenure of Henry Wodecok on the south, and the said land or acre of the said Pigot's wife so inclosed, on the north, and extending in length from the land of Peter Warburton in the tenure of Henry Garnet on the west, as far as the land of the said William Botiller in the tenure of the wife of Roger Clerk, the elder, on the east.

Also he holds two acres and a half of arable land in the aforesaid place called Weteakyrs inclosed with hedges and ditches, lying in length between the said acre of the said Pigot's wife in the tenure of John Webster on the south, and a certain meadow of the said

Legh continens septodecim acras prati ex parte boreali jacentes etiam in latitudine inter terram Willielmi Gerard in tenura Rogeri Clerk junioris ex parte occidentali et unam acram terræ quod dictus Petrus Legh et alii dicunt quod est de propria sua terra sed modo in possessione dicti Willielmi Botiller et in tenura Willielmi Barbor.

Item dictus Petrus Legh et alii dicunt quod dictus Petrus de Legh haberet et ante hæc tempora antecessores sui habebant prædictam acram in tenura dicti Willielmi Barbor jacentem in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri Legh in tenura Henrici Hatton ex parte orientali et terram dicti Petri Legh in tenura dicti Johannis Fulshagh ex parte occidentali et extendentem in longitudine a terra dicti Petri Legh in tenura Johannis Wilkynson ex parte boreali usque ad terram dicti Petri Legh in tenura dicti Henrici Hatton ex parte australi.

Item dictus Johannes Fulshagh tenet de dicto Petro Legh unam parvam parcellam terræ ad finem borealem dicti crofti duarum acrarum jacentem recte juxta pratum septodecim acrarum dicti Petri Legh, quæ quidem parcella terræ quidam Johannes Cowper quondam tenens dicti messuagii modo in tenura dicti Johannis Fulshagh remansit dictam parcellam ante portam prædicti crofti duarum acrarum ad proficuum et aisiamentum dicti tenentis pro bestiis suis ibidem tempore æstivali requiessendis, quæ quidem messuagium, terre et tenementa prædicta valent per annum triginta solidos cum servitio videlicet duobus diebus autumpnalibus quæ valent quatuor denarios.

Item Johannes Hardewar de Weryngton predicta tenet de dicto Petro Legh milite unum orreum jacentem ad finem dictæ stratæ vocatæ le Sonky gate cum ortis et croftis cum sepibus et fossis inclusis continentibus tres acras terræ arabilis jacentibus in campo vocato Stanfeld in latitudine inter terram Willielmi Botiller in tenura Willielmi Kyngeley ex parte orientali et terram dicti Petri Legh in tenura Rogeri Holbroke ex parte occidentali et extenden-

Peter Legh, containing seventeen acres of meadow on the north, lying also in breadth between land of William Gerard in the tenure of Roger Clerk, the younger, on the west, and one acre of land, which the said Peter Legh and others say is of his own proper land, but now in the possession of the said William Botiller and in the tenure of William Barbor.

Also the said Peter Legh and others say that the said Peter de Legh should have, and that heretofore his ancestors had, the aforesaid acre in the tenure of the said William Barbor, lying in breadth between land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of Henry Hatton on the east, and the land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of the said John Fulshagh on the west, and extending in length from land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of John Wilkynson on the north, as far as the land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of the said Henry Hatton on the south.

Also the said John Fulshagh holds of the said Peter Legh one small parcel of land at the north end of the said two-acre croft, lying just beside the seventeen-acre meadow of the said Peter Legh, which same parcel of land one John Cowper, a former tenant of the said messuage now in the tenure of the said John Fulshagh, allowed to remain before the gate of the aforesaid two-acre croft, for the profit and easement of the said tenant, to rest his beasts therein in the summer time, which said messuage, lands, and tenements aforesaid are worth year by the year thirty shillings, with two days' service in autumn, which is worth fourpence.

John Hardewar, of Weryngton aforesaid, also holds of the said Sir Peter Legh, knight, one barn lying at the end of the said street called le Sonky-gate, with the gardens and crofts inclosed by hedges and ditches, and containing three acres of arable land lying in the field called Stanfeld, in breadth between land of William Botiller in the tenure of William Kyngeley on the east, and land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of Roger Holbroke

cia in longitudine a bruera de Weryngton ex parte boreali usque ad dictam stratam de Sonky gate ex parte australi.

Item tenet de dicto Petro unam acram terræ arabilis jacentem in le Wroe de Arpeley in latitudine inter dimidiam acram dicti Petri Legh in tenura Johannis Wilkynson ex parte occidentali et terram dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura Willielmi Sporis ex parte orientali et extendit in longitudine a terra dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura dicti Willielmi Sporis ex parte australi usque ad terram dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura Ricardi Wynyngton ex parte boreali.

Item tenet quandam parcellam terræ arabilis jacentem super le Warthe, videlicet ex parte occidentali prædicti campi de Arpeley in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri Legh in tenura Ricardi Hardwar ex parte australi et terram dicti Petri Legh in tenura Johannis Dychefeld ex parte boreali et extendit in longitudine a terra glebalis rectoris de Weryngton in tenura Willielmi Holbroke ex parte orientali usque ad terram dicti Petri Legh in tenura Willielmi Mulyngton ex parte occidentali.

Item tenet novem parvæ [*sic*] seliones jacentes invicem in predicto loco vocato le Warthe in campo de Arpeley jacentes in latitudine inter litus aquæ de Merse ex parte occidentali et terram dicti Petri Legh in tenura dicti Johannis Dychefeld ex parte orientali et extendunt in longitudine a terra Willielmi Botiller in tenura Johannis Wilkynson ex parte fere boreali et partim orientali usque ad terram dicti Petri Legh in tenura Rogeri Holbroke ex parte fere australi et partim occidentali.

Item tenet unam rodam terræ jacentem in Arpeley predicta videlicet ex parte australi spinæ de Arpeley in latitudine inter terram nuper uxoris Johannis Pigot[1] de dote sua sed de hereditate Ranulphi Rixton in tenura Alani Walton ex parte boreali et parcellam terræ Henrici Byrom in tenura dicti Johannis Hardewar ex parte

[1] Amongst the followers of Sir Peter Legh at the battle of Agincourt, we find the name of John Pygott, probably the same person who is mentioned here. See Introduction.

on the west, and extending in length from Weryngton-heath on the north as far as the said Sonky-gate street on the south.

Also he holds of the said Peter one acre of arable land, lying in le Wroe of Arpeley, in breadth between a half acre of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of John Wilkynson on the west, and land of the said William Botiller in the tenure of William Sporis on the east, and extending in length from the land of the said William Botiller in the tenure of the said William Sporis on the south, as far as the land of the said William Botiller in the tenure of Richard Wynyngton on the north.

Also he holds a certain parcel of arable land lying upon le Warthe, that is to say, on the west of the aforesaid Arpeley field, in breadth between land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of Richard Hardwar on the south, and land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of John Dychefeld on the north, and extending in length from the glebe land of the rectory of Weryngton in the tenure of William Holbroke on the east, as far as the land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of William Mulyngton on the west.

Also he holds nine small butts of land lying together in the said place called le Warthe in Arpeley field, lying in breadth between the shore of the water of Mersey on the west, and the land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of the said John Dychefeld on the east, and extending in length from the land of the said William Botiller in the tenure of John Wilkynson in part towards the north and in part towards the east, as far as the land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of Roger Holbroke in part towards the south and in part towards the west.

Also he holds one rood of land lying in Arpeley aforesaid, that is to say, on the south of the Thorn in Arpeley, [lying] in breadth between land late of John Pigot's wife for her dower, but the inheritance of Randle Rixton, and in the tenure of Alan Walton on the north, and a parcel of Henry Byrom's land in the tenure of the

australi et extendit in longitudine a terra dicti Petri Legh in tenura Johannis Fulshagh ex parte occidentali usque ad terram Willielmi Botiller in tenura Aliciæ nuper uxoris Rogeri Clerk senioris ex parte orientali.

Item tenet unam parcellam terræ infra villam de Weryngton in loco vocato le Olde yordes jacentem inter duas parcellas terræ Henrici Birom in tenura Johannis Hardewar et Thomæ Dernelowe ex parte boreali et parcellam terræ Willielmi Botiller in tenura Johannis Massy ex parte australi et extendit in longitudine a terra uxoris Johannis Pigot quæ habet nomine dotis suæ sed hereditatis Ranulphi Rixton[1] in tenura Johannis Webster[2] ex parte occidentali usque ad terram nuper Gilberti Sothewurthe[3] in tenura dicti Johannis Hardewar ex parte orientali.

Item dictus Johannes Hardewar tenet de dicto Petro Legh aliam parcellam terræ jacentem in strato vocato Bonke strete dictæ villæ inter terram Willielmi Botiller in tenura Johannis Massy ex parte occidentali et terram dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura Radulphi Kellurmargh ex parte orientali et extendit in longitudine a le Bonke strete prædicto ex parte australi usque ad terram dictorum Petri Legh et Gilberti Sothewurthe in tenura dicti Johannis Hardewar ex parte boreali.

Item tenet de dicto Petro Legh duas acras prati parcellam cujusdam prati dicti Petri Legh in Arpeley predicto continentem octodecim acras prati quæ orreum cum omnibus terris prædictis valent dicto Petro per annum viginti unum solidos et duos denarios.

§ Rogerus Holbroke tenet de dicto Petro Legh milite unum novum messuagium in villa de Weryngton cum orreo novo et septem gardinis cum sepibus et fossis inclusis continentia duas acras terræ arabilis cum ustrina quæ ustrina jacet et situatur juxta

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[1] See ante, p. 4. [2] See ante, p. 6.

[3] This Gilbert was probably of the family of Southworth of Southworth, and he may have been the same person who in the pedigree given in the *History of Lancashire*, vol. iii. p. 354, is said to have been living 7 Henry VI. If so, he was very probably the same person who was in the retinue of Sir W. Butler in the expedi-

said John Hardewar on the south, and extending in length from the land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of John Fulshagh on the west, as far as the land of William Botiller in the tenure of Alice, late wife of Roger Clerk the elder, on the east.

Also he holds one parcel of land within the town of Weryngton, in a place called le Old Yordes, lying between two parcels of land of Henry Birom in the tenure of John Hardewar and Thomas Dernelowe on the north, and a parcel of land of William Botiller in the tenure of John Massy on the south, and extending in length from land of John Pigot's wife, which she has under the name of her dower, but the inheritance of Randle Rixton, in the tenure of John Webster on the west, as far as land late of Gilbert Sothewurthe in the tenure of the said John Hardewar on the east.

Also the said John Hardewar holds of the said Peter Legh another parcel of land lying in a street of the said town called Bonke street, between the land of William Botiller in the tenure of John Massy on the west, and land of the said William Botiller in the tenure of Ralph Kellurmargh on the east, and extending in length from le Bonke strete aforesaid on the south, as far as the land of the said Peter Legh and Gilbert Sothewurthe in the tenure of the said John Hardewar on the north.

Also he holds of the said Peter Legh two acres of meadow ground, parcel of a certain meadow of the said Peter Legh in Arpeley aforesaid, containing eighteen acres of meadow; which said barn, with all the aforesaid lands, are worth to the said Peter twenty one shillings and two pence per annum.

Roger Holbroke holds of the said Peter Legh, knight, one new messuage in the town of Warrington, with a new barn and seven gardens inclosed with hedges and ditches, containing two acres of arable land, with one oven, which oven is situate and lying near to

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tion to France before the battle of Agincourt in 1415, and who appears in the muster roll (Nicolas's *Agincourt*, p. 353,) under the disguised name of Gybon de Southeworke.

domus et ecclesiam fratrum Augustinensium villæ prædictæ quod quidem messuagium orreum et gardina jacent et locantur in regali vico de Sonky yate prædicto videlicet ex parte australi dicti vici inter novum messuagium Willielmi Botiller quondam Henrici Lacheforthe ex parte orientali et orreum novum dicti Petri Legh cum terris dicto orreo annexis quæ sunt in tenura modo Ricardi Hardewar ex parte orientali et extendunt in longitudine a regia strata de Sonkey yate prædicta ex parte boreali usque ad gardinum cum arboribus ibidem crescentibus pertinens dictis fratribus Augustinensibus villæ prædictæ ex parte australi.

Item tenet quinque acras terræ arabilis cum sepibus et fossis inclusas jacentes in loco vocato Stanefeld prædicta inter terram dicti Petri Legh in tenura Willielmi Fletcher ex parte orientali et terram dicti Petri Legh in tenura Henrici Bullynge ex parte occidentali et extendunt in longitudine a prædicta strata de Sonky gate ex parte australi usque ad brueram de Weryngton ex parte boreali.

Item tenet alias duas acras terræ arabilis cum sepibus et fossis inclusas jacentes in Stanefeld predicta inter terram dicti Petri Legh in tenura dicti Johannis Hardewar ex parte orientali et terram dicti Willielmi Botyller in tenura Willielmi Barbor sed ratione dicti Petri Legh ut ipse dicit ex parte occidentali et extendunt in longitudine a prædicta strata de Sonky gate ex parte australi usque ad dictam brueram de Weryngton ex parte boreali.

Item tenet quinque acras terræ arabilis jacentes in campo de Arpeley prædicto inter litus aquæ de Merse ex parte fere occidentali et terram dicti Petri Legh in tenuris Willielmi Mulyngton et Willielmi Fletcher ex parte orientali et extendunt in longitudine a terra dicti Petri Legh in tenura Johannis Dychefeld ex parte fere boreali et partim orientali usque ad terram dicti Petri in tenura Ricardi Hardewar ex parte fere australi et partim occidentali,

the house and church of the Austin Friars of the aforesaid town; which messuage, barn, and garden lie and are situate in the aforesaid street[1] called Sonky-yate, that is to say, on the south part of the said street, between a new messuage of William Botiller's, formerly Henry Lacheforthe's, on the east, and a new barn of the said Peter Legh, with the lands thereunto annexed, which are now in the tenure of Richard Hardwar on the west, and extend in length from Sonky-yate street on the north, as far as a garden with trees growing therein, which belongs to the said Austin Friars of the aforesaid town on the south.

Also he holds five acres of arable land inclosed with hedges and ditches in the aforesaid place called Stanefeld, between the land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of William Fletcher on the east, and land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of Henry Bullynge on the west, and extending in length from the aforesaid street called Sonky-yate on the south, as far as Weryngton heath on the north.

Also he holds two other acres of arable land inclosed with hedges and ditches lying in Stanefeld aforesaid, between the land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of the said John Hardewar on the east, and the said William Botyller's land in the tenure of William Barbor, but as he says of right belonging to the said Peter Legh, on the west, and extending in length from the aforesaid street of Sonky-gate on the south, as far as the said Weryngton heath on the north.

Also he holds five acres of arable land lying in the open field of Arpeley aforesaid, between the shore of Mersee water towards the west, and land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of William Mulyngton and William Fletcher on the east, and extending in length from land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of John Dychefeld in part towards the north and in part towards the east, as far as the land of the said Peter in the tenure of Richard Hardewar in part towards the south and in part towards the west,

[1] In the original it is the king's street, as we now say the king's highway.

quæ prædicta valent vel reddunt dicto Petro Legh per annum viginti unum solidos et undecim denarios cum servitio videlicet duorum dierum autumpnalium quæ valent quatuor denarios.

Et quum dictus Rogerus Holbroke tenet unam acram prati de prædictis septedecim acris prati dicti Petri Legh in Arpeley tunc dictus Rogerus reddet pro dicta acra per annum tres solidos et quatuor denarios.

§ Item dictus Petrus Legh miles habet in Arpeley predicto unum pratum continens septemdecim acras prati invicem jacentes inter terram arabilem Willielmi[1] Gerard de Ince et scilicet terram arabilem Willielmi Botiller in tenura Johannis Arosmythe ex parte australi et partim orientali et altam viam que ducit a villa de Weryngton usque ad dictum pratum et per medium dicti prati de Arpeley ex parte boreali et partim occidentali et extendens in longitudine a prato dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura tenentium de Weryngton ex parte occidentali usque ad terram arabilem dicti Petri in tenura Johannis Fulshagh et terram scilicet Willielmi Botiller in tenura uxoris Hamundi Nayler ex parte orientali quod pratum valet per annum dicto Petro Legh . . . . . .

Ricardus Dychefeld tenet de dicto Petro unum messuagium cum stabulo et domo terricidiorum jacentia in dicta strata de Sonky gate infra dictam villam de Weryngton inter quoddam messuagium quondam Willielmi Baxter sed nunc Marie nuper uxoris Hamonis Assheton ex parte orientali et alium messuagium dicti Petri Legh in tenura Johannis Litche ex parte occidentali et prædictum messuagium cum pertinentiis in tenura dicti Ricardi Dychefeld jacet et situatur ex parte boreali prædicti strati et scilicet situatur inter

[1] According to the *History of Lancashire*, (iii. 567,) the Gerard family acquired Ince in 1 Hen. IV., when John Gerard married, by dispensation, Ellen Ince, the heiress of that estate, to whom he was related in the fourth degree. After this marriage, the estate continued for several centuries in the Gerard name, and was finally sold to the Earl of Balcarres.

which aforesaid [premises] are worth or render unto the said Peter Legh yearly twenty one shillings and eleven pence, with two days' service in autumn, which is worth four pence.

And whenever the said Roger Holbroke holds one acre of the said Peter Legh's aforesaid seventeen acres of meadow in Arpeley, then the said Roger shall pay for the said acre per annum three shillings and four pence.

The said Sir Peter Legh, knight, also hath in Arpeley aforesaid one meadow containing seventeen acres of meadow lying together, between the arable land of William Gerard of Ince and the arable land of William Botiller in the tenure of John Arosmythe on the south and in part towards the east, and the highway which leads from the town of Weryngton, as far as the said meadow and through the middle of the said Arpeley meadow on the north and in part towards the west, and extending in length from the said William Botiller's meadow in the tenure of his Weryngton tenants on the west, as far as the arable land of the said Peter in the tenure of John Fulshagh, and the said William Botiller's land in the tenure of Hamund Nayler's wife on the west, which meadow is worth per annum to the said Peter Legh . . . . . .

Richard Dychefeld holds of the said Peter one messuage, with a stable and a clod house[1] lying in the said street called Sonky-gate within the said town of Weryngton, between a certain messuage formerly William Baxter's, but now of Mary late the wife of Hamon Assheton, on the east, and another messuage of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of John Litche on the west, which aforesaid messuage in the tenure of the said Richard Dychefeld, with its appurtenances, lies and is situate on the north of the aforesaid street, that is to say, between the said street of Sonky-gate afore-

[1] Domus terricidiorum.

dictum vicum de Sonky gate prædicto ex parte australi usque ad forum villæ de Weryngton ex parte boreali.

Item tenet unam acram terræ arabilis jacentem in loco vocato Wetcakyrs in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri Legh in tenura Johannis Massy ex parte australi et terram nuper uxoris Johannis Pigot nomine dotis suæ sed hereditatis Ranulphi Rixton in tenura Johannis Webster ex parte boreali et extendit in longitudine a terra heredis Rogeri Arosmythe in tenura Johannis Wode ex parte orientali usque ad terram Willielmi Gerard de Ince in tenura Rogeri Clerk junioris ex parte occidentali.

Item tenet de dicto Petro unum gardinum jacens juxta portam de Arpeley in latitudine inter gardinum Willielmi Botiller in tenura Thomæ Balfrunte ex parte boreali et altam viam inter aquam de Mersee ducentem a villa de Weryngton usque ad Arpeley prædictum ex parte australi et extendit in longitudine a gardino fratrum Augustinentium dictæ ville ex parte occidentali usque ad dictam altam viam juxta litus maris ex parte orientali quod messuagium cum pertinentiis et terris prædictis reddunt dicto Petro Legh per annum decem solidos et quatuor denarios et cum servicio duorum dierum autumpnalium quæ valet quatuor denarios.

Johannes Lache de Weryngton tenet de dicto Petro unum messuagium jacens ex parte boreali stratæ de Sonky gate prædictæ in latitudine inter forum de Weryngton prædictâ ex parte boreali et dictum vicum sive stratam de Sonky gate prædictam ex parte australi et extendit in longitudine a prædicto messuagio dicti Petri Legh in tenura dicti Ricardi Dychefeld ex parte orientali usque ad terram dicti Petri Legh in tenura Sibillæ Andrewe ex parte occidentali.

Item tenet dimidium gardinum jacens juxta Weryngton heth quæ abuttat cum aliis gardinis ibidem jacentibus a dicto Sonky gate usque ad dictam brueram de Weryngton quæ prædicta reddunt dicto Petro Legh per annum sex solidos cum servitio duorum dierum autumpnalium quæ valent per annum quatuor denarios.

said on the south, [and extends] as far as the market place of the town of Weryngton on the north.

Also he holds one acre of arable land lying in a place called Weteakyrs, in breadth between the said Peter Legh's land in the tenure of John Massy on the south, and land of the late wife of John Pigot in the name of dower, but of the inheritance of Randle Rixton, in the tenure of John Webster on the north, and extending in length from land of Roger Arosmythe's heir in the tenure of John Wode on the east, as far as the land of William Gerard of Ince in the tenure of Roger Clerk the younger on the west.

Also he holds of the said Peter one garden lying beside the gate into Arpeley, in breadth between William Botiller's garden, in the tenure of Thomas Balfrunte on the north, and the highway [beside] Mersee water leading from the town of Weryngton, as far as Arpeley aforesaid on the south, and extending in length from a garden of the Austin Friars of the said town on the west, as far as the said highway beside Mersee water on the east; which messuage, with the lands and appurtenances aforesaid, render to the said Peter Legh per annum ten shillings and fourpence, with two days' service in autumn, worth four pence.

John Lache of Weryngton holds of the said Peter one messuage lying on the north of the aforesaid street called Sonky-gate, in breadth between the market place of Weryngton aforesaid on the north, and the said way or street called Sonky-gate on the south, and extending in length from the aforesaid messuage of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of the said Richard Dychefeld on the east, as far as the land of the said Peter Legh in the holding of Sibyl Andrewe on the west.

Also he holds half a garden lying beside Weryngton heath, which with other gardens there abuts upon Sonky-gate aforesaid, [and extends] as far as the said Weryngton heath, which aforesaid premises render unto the said Peter Legh six shillings per annum, with two days' service in autumn, worth four pence per annum.

§ Sibilla Andrew tenet de dicto Petro unum messuagium situatum in vico de Sonky gate de prædictæ villæ de Weryngton et scilicet ex parte boreali dicti vici jacens in latitudine inter dictum forum ex parte boreali et dictum vicum de Sonky gate ex parte australi et extendit in longitudine a dicto messuagio dicti Petri Legh in tenura prædicti Johannis Lache ex parte orientali usque ad alium messuagium dicti Petri in tenura Willielmi Lache ex parte occidentali.

Item tenet alterum dimidium prædicti gardini in tenura prædicti Johannis Lache jacens juxta brueram de Weryngton quæ abuttant cum aliis gardinis dicti Petri Legh ibidem jacentibus quæ reddunt per annum dicto Petro tres solidos cum servitio duorum dierum autumpnalium quæ valent per annum quatuor denarios.

§ Willielmus Lache de Weryngton tenet alium messuagium de dicto Petro jacens in vico de Sonky gate prædicto villæ prædictæ videlicet ex parte boreali dicti vici jacens in latitudine inter dictum forum villæ prædictæ ex parte boreali et vicum de Sonky gate prædicto ex parte australi et extendens in longitudine a messuagio prædicti Petri Legh in tenura dictæ Sibillæ ex parte orientali et alium messuagium dicti Petri in tenura Roberti Bruche ex parte occidentali.

Item tenet duas baias in orreo cum dimidio unius gardini jacentes in fine occidentali dicti vici de Sonky gate quod quidem orreum situatur in longitudine inter dictum messuagium dicti Petri in tenura Rogeri Holbroke ex parte orientali et prædictum dimidium gardini dicti Petri in tenura dicti Rogeri Holbroke ex parte occidentali et prædictum dimidium gardini jacet in latitudine inter gardinum dicti Petri in tenura dicti Rogeri Holbroke ex parte orientali et alium gardinum dicti Petri in tenura dicti Rogeri ex parte occidentali et extendit in longitudine a vico de Sonky gate prædicto ex parte boreali usque ad pomærium dicti Petri in tenura dicti Rogeri Holbroke ex parte australi, quæ prædicta reddunt per annum dicto Petro septem solidos et sex denarios cum servitio duorum dierum autumpnalium quæ valent per annum quatuor denarios.

Sibyl Andrew holds of the said Peter one messuage situate in the Sonky-gate street of the aforesaid town of Weryngton, and on the north side of the same street, lying in breadth between the said market place on the north and the said Sonky-gate street on the south, and extending in length from the said Peter Legh's messuage in the tenure of the aforesaid John Lache on the east, as far as another messuage of the said Peter in the tenure of William Lache on the west.

Also she holds the other half of the aforesaid garden in the tenure of the said John Lache, lying beside Weryngton heath, which abuts [upon other gardens of the said Peter Legh there;] which premises render yearly to the said Peter Legh three shillings, with two days' service in autumn, worth four pence per annum.

William Lache of Weryngton holds another messuage of the said Peter Legh in the aforesaid Sonky-gate street of the aforesaid town, to wit, on the north of the said street, lying in breadth between the said market place of the aforesaid town on the north and the street of Sonky-gate aforesaid on the south, and extending in length from a messuage of the aforesaid Peter Legh in the tenure of the said Sibyl on the east, and another messuage of the said Peter in the tenure of Robert Bruche on the west.

Also he holds two bays of a barn, with one half of a garden, lying at the western end of the said Sonky-gate street, which barn is situate in length between the said messuage of the said Peter in the tenure of Roger Holbroke on the east, and the aforesaid half garden of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Roger Holbroke on the west, and the aforesaid half garden lies in breadth between a garden of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Roger Holbroke on the east, and another garden of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Roger on the west, and extends in length from the aforesaid street of Sonky-gate on the north, as far as an orchard of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Roger Holbroke on the south; which aforesaid premises render yearly to the said Peter seven shillings and six pence, with two days' service in autumn, worth four pence.

§ Robertus Bruche de Weryngton tenet de dicto Petro Legh ad voluntatem unum messuagium jacens ex boreali parte dicti vici vocati Sonky gate villæ prædictæ in latitudine inter forum dictæ villæ ex parte boreali et dictum vicum de Sonky gate ex parte australi et extendens in longitudine a dicto messuagio dicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi Lache ex parte orientali et alium messuagium dicti Petri in tenura Henrici Foxlowe ex parte occidentali, quod valet per annum dicto Petro quinque solidos.

Item alia baia præscripti orrei pertinet prædicto messuagio in tenura dicti Roberti et valet per annum . . . . . .

Item dimidium præscripti gardini pertinet prædicto messuagio et valet per annum . . . . . cum servitio duorum dierum autumpnalium quæ valent quatuor denarios.

§ Henricus Foxlowe tenet de p̃dicto Petro Legh alium messuagium scilicet jacens ex parte boreali prædicti vici de Sonky gate dictæ villæ de Weryngton in latitudine inter dictum forum ex parte boreali et prædictum vicum ex parte australi et extendit in longitudine a messuagio dicti Petri in tenura dicti Roberti Bruche ex parte orientali usque ad messuagium Willielmi Botiller in tenura Johannis Wylkynson ex parte occidentali.

Item alium baie[1] in dicto orreo pertinet prædicto messuagio quæ prædicta valent dicto Petro per annum quinque solidos cum servitio duorum dierum autumpnalium quæ valent quatuor denarios per annum.

§ Henricus Bullynge de Weryngton prædicto tenet de dicto Petro unum messuagium cum orreo sub tecto dicti messuagii et gardino cum loco vocato le Foldestydde jacentia in suburbiis villæ prædictæ juxta le Whyte Crosse[2] quæ stat in via ducente a villa prædicta usque ad pontem[3] de Sonky quod quidem messuagium cum orreo et gardino jacent et situantur in latitudine inter brueram

[1] This is meant for an English word. [2] See Introduction.
[3] This is evidently the bridge over the Sankey brook, on the highway to Liverpool.

Robert Bruche of Weryngton holds of the said Peter Legh at will one messuage lying on the north of the said Sonky-gate street of the town aforesaid, in breadth between the market place of the said town on the north and the said street of Sonky-gate on the south, and extending in length from the said messuage of the said Peter in the tenure of the said William Lache on the east, and another messuage of the said Peter in the tenure of Henry Foxlowe on the west; which is worth to the said Peter five shillings per annum.

Also another bay of the before mentioned barn belongs to the aforesaid messuage in the tenure of the said Robert, and is worth per annum . . . . . .

Also the half of the before mentioned garden appertains to the aforesaid messuage, and is worth . . . . . per annum, with two days' service in autumn, which is worth four pence.

Henry Foxlowe holds of the aforesaid Peter Legh another messuage, lying on the north of the aforesaid street of Sonky-gate of the said town of Weryngton, in breadth between the said market place on the north and the aforesaid street on the south, and extending in length from a messuage of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Robert Bruche on the east, as far as a messuage of William Botiller in the tenure of John Wylkynson on the west.

Also another bay of the said barn appertains to the aforesaid messuage, which aforesaid premises are worth to the said Peter five shillings per annum, with two days' service in autumn, worth four pence per annum.

Henry Bullynge of Weryngton aforesaid holds of the said Peter a messuage with a barn under the same roof, and with a garden and a place called the Folstead, lying in the suburbs of the aforesaid town near to the White Cross, which stands in the way leading from the aforesaid town as far as the bridge of Sankey; which same messuage, barn, and garden lie and are situate in

de Weryngton versus Sonky parvam ex parte occidentali et quoddam croftum dicti Petri Legh in tenura dicti Henrici ex parte orientali et extendunt in longitudine a dicta via quæ ducit a dicto vico sive strata de Sonky gate usque pontem prædictum ex parte australi usque ad quandam haiam dicti Petri in tenura dicti Henrici ex parte boreali.

Item tenet unam acram et dimidiam acram cum sepibus et fossis inclusam jacentem in latitudine inter dictam brueram de Weryngton versus Sonky parvam ex parte occidentali et quendam campum dicti Petri in tenura dicti Henrici ex parte orientali et extendit in longitudine a dicta bruera de Weryngton ex parte[1] versus Longeforthe ex parte boreali usque ad prædictum gardinum et ad quoddam crymbull dicti Petri Legh & in tenura dicti Henrici ex parte australi.

Item dictum crymbull continens dimidiam acram terræ jacentem in latitudine inter quoddam croftum dicti Petri in tenura dicti Henrici continens duas acras terræ ex parte orientali et dictum gardinum et messuagium dicti Petri Legh et in tenura dicti Henrici Bullynge ex parte occidentali et extendit in longitudine a dicta via vocata Sonky gate ex parte australi usque ad dictum croftum continens unam acram et dimidiam cum sepibus inclusam ex parte boreali.

Item tenet de dicto Petro Legh alium croftum continens duas acras terræ jacens in latitudine inter dictum crymbull et dictam unam acram et dimidiam cum sepibus inclusam ex parte occidentali et quendam campum dicti Petri et in tenura dicti Henrici continentem quinque acras terre arabilis ex parte orientali et extendit in longitudine a dicta via de Sonky gate ex parte australi usque ad brueram de Weryngton ex parte versus Longeforthe in fine boreali.

Item tenet quendam campum cum sepibus et fossis inclusum continentem quinque acras terre arabilis jacentem in latitudine inter prædictum croftum duarum acrarum dicti Petri et in tenura

[1] Sic. See also page 26, where the expression again occurs. Ex parte, as here used, seems to mean in part.

breadth between Weryngton heath towards Little Sankey on the west, and a certain croft of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of the said Henry on the east, and extend in length from the said way leading from the said road or street of Sonky-gate to the aforesaid bridge on the south, as far as a certain close of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Henry on the north.

Also he holds one acre and a half of land inclosed with hedges and ditches, lying in breadth between the said Weryngton heath towards Little Sonky on the west, and a certain field of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Henry on the east, and extending in length from the said Weryngton heath in part towards Longeforthe on the north as far as the aforesaid garden, and to a certain crymbull of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of the said Henry on the south.

Also the said crymbull contains half an acre of land, lying in breadth between a certain croft of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Henry, and which contains two acres of land on the east, and the said garden and messuage of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of the said Henry Bullynge on the west, and extends in length from the said way called Sonky-gate on the south as far as the said croft, which contains one acre and a half, and is inclosed with hedges and ditches on the north.

Also he holds of the said Peter Legh another croft containing two acres of land, lying in breadth between the said crymbull and the said one acre and a half, inclosed with hedges and ditches, on the west, and a certain field of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Henry, containing five acres of arable land on the east, and extending in length from the said street of Sonky-gate on the south, as far as Weryngton heath in part towards Longeforth on the north.

Also he holds a certain field inclosed with hedges and ditches, containing five acres of arable land, lying in breadth between the aforesaid croft of two acres of the said Peter in the tenure of the

dicti Henrici ex parte occidentali et quendam campum quatuor acrarum dicti Petri in tenura Rogeri Holbroke ex parte orientali et extendit in longitudine a dicta via de Sonky gate ex parte australi usque ad brueram de Weryngton ex parte boreali, que messuagium orreum crofta crymbull cum campis prædictis valent dicto Petro Legh per annum viginti solidos cum servitio duorum dierum autumpnalium quæ valent per annum quatuor denarios.

§ Item Ricardus Hardewar de Weryngton tenet de dicto Petro Legh unum messuagium novum et pulcrum cum duabis altis cameris[1] solariis et cellariis jacens ex occidentali parte stratæ vocatæ Newgate prædictæ villæ cum uno orreo jacente in fine australi alterius strati prædictæ villæ vocati Sonky gate ut præscribitur in tenuris Ricardi Dychefeld Roberti Bruche et aliorum quod quidem messuagium novum cum coquina stabulo et scilicet vacuam placeam ad ædificandum alios domos necessarios prædicto novo messuagio jacent et situantur inter messuagium Willielmi Botiller in tenura Ricardi Wynyngton ex parte boreali et alium messuagium dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura Willielmi Barbor ex parte australi cum quodam parvo gardino jacente in Sonky gate prædicto videlicet ex parte australi dicti orrei et cum quodam crofto continente duas acras terre et dimidiam unius acræ jacente in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri in tenura Rogeri Holbroke ex parte orientali et quoddam alium croftum dicti Petri in tenura Johannis Fulshagh ex parte occidentali et extendens in longitudine a regia strata de Sonky gate prædicta ex parte boreali usque ad terram dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura Ricardi Wynyngton ex parte australi.

Item tenet quinque acras terræ arabilis invicem jacentes in campo de Arpeley jacentes juxta et super litus aquæ de Mersee in latitudine inter dictum litus aquæ ex parte occidentali et terram arabilem dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura Alani Walton ex parte

[1] It does not appear very clearly what was the difference between the alta camera or high chamber, and the solarium or sollar ; but I apprehend that the alta camera was probably the first floor, and the solarium (camera solis) was the chamber in the roof, which was lighted either by a dorner or by a small gable.

said Henry on the west, and a certain field of four acres of the said Peter in the tenure of Roger Holbroke on the east, and extending in length from the said street of Sonky-gate on the south, as far as Weryngton heath [i.e. towards Longeforthe] on the north; which messuage, barn, crofts, crymbull, and fields aforesaid are worth per annum to the said Peter Legh twenty shillings, with two days' service in autumn, which is worth four pence.

The said Richard Hardewar of Weryngton holds of the said Peter Legh one new and fair messuage with two lofty chambers, [and with] sollars, and cellars, lying on the west of the street called New-gate in the town aforesaid, with one barn lying on the south of another street of the aforesaid town called Sonky-gate, as before written, in the tenures of Richard Dychefeld, Robert Bruche, and others; which new messuage, with a kitchen and stable, with a vacant piece of land whereon to build other necessary houses to the aforesaid new messuage, lie and are situate between a messuage of William Botiller in the tenure of Richard Wynyngton on the north, and another messuage of the said William Botiller in the tenure of William Barbor on the south, with a certain small garden lying in Sonky-gate aforesaid, namely to the south of the said barn, and with a certain croft containing two acres and a half of land, lying in breadth between the land of the said Peter in the tenure of Roger Holbroke on the east, and a certain other croft of the said Peter in the tenure of John Fulshagh on the west, and extending in length from the king's highway called Sonky-gate aforesaid on the north, as far as the land of William Botiller in the tenure of Richard Wynyngton on the south.

Also he holds five acres of arable land lying together in Arpeley field, lying beside and upon the shore of Mersey water, in breadth between the shore of the said water on the west, and the arable land of the said William Botiller in the tenure of Allan Walton on

orientali et extendentes in longitudine a quadam magna spina in Arpeley prædicta et terra dicti Petri Legh in tenura Rogeri Holbroke Johannis Hakynsall Radulphi Sothurn et Willielmi Fletcher ex parte boreali usque ad quatuor acras terræ arabilis prædicti Petri in tenura Johannis Fulshagh ex parte australi.

Item tenet duas acras terræ in Arpeley prædicta jacentes in latitudine inter pratum Willielmi Gerard[1] de Ince ex parte australi et terram Henrici Birom in tenura Johannis Hardewar ex parte boreali et extendit in longitudine &c.

Item tenet unam acram terræ vocatam le Shorteakyr jacentem in loco vocato le Slygcher lane ende in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri Legh in tenura Johannis Hardewar ex parte occidentali et partim boreali et terram Johannis Wynyngton in tenura Johannis Hille ex parte orientali et partim australi et extendit in longitudine a terra dicti Petri in tenura Willielmi Mulington ex parte boreali et partim orientali usque ad quandam viam ducentem a villa de Weryngton usque ad pratum de Arpeley ex parte fere australi et partim occidentali.

Item tenet aliam acram terræ jacentem in loco vocato Weteakyrs in latitudine inter terram dicti Willielmi Gerard[1] ex parte boreali et terram Willielmi Botiller in tenura Thomæ Balfrunte ex parte australi et extendit in longitudine a terra dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura Ricardi Wynyngton ex parte occidentali usque ad terram uxoris Johannis Pigot quam habet nomine dotis suæ sed hereditatis Ranulphi Rixton et usque ad parcellam cujusdam campi dicti Petri in tenura Johannis Fulshagh ex parte orientali.

Item tenet quendam parvum campum vocatum Lytill Walton Hey continentem duas acras terræ jacentes super litus aquæ de Mersee in latitudine inter dictum litus ex parte australi et terram Petri Werburton et terram dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura Henrici Garnet ex parte boreali et extendentem in longitudine a quadam haia[2] Willielmi Botiller in tenura Henrici Wodecok ex

[1] See ante, page 16.

[2] Hay, (Bailey's *Dict.*;) hæg, Saxon; haye, French; a hedge; an enclosure; a forest or park, fenced with rails: "Hence," says Bailey, "to dance the hay is to dance in a ring."

the east, and extending in length from a certain great thorn in Arpeley aforesaid, and land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of Roger Holbroke, John Hakynsall, Ralph Sothurn, and William Fletcher, on the north, as far as four acres of arable land of the aforesaid Peter in the tenure of John Fulshagh on the south.

Also he holds two acres of land in Arpeley aforesaid lying in breadth between a meadow of William Gerard of Ince on the south, and land of Henry Birom in the tenure of John Hardewar on the north, and extending in length &c.

Also he holds one acre of land called le Shorteakyr lying in a place called le Slygcher-lane-ende, in breadth between the land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of John Hardewar towards the west and in part towards the north, and land of the said John Wynyngton in the tenure of John Hille towards the east and in part towards the south, and extending in length from land of the said Peter in the tenure of William Mulington towards the north and in part towards the east, as far as a certain way leading from the town of Weryngton as far as the Arpeley meadow towards the south and in part towards the west.

Also he holds another acre of land in a place called Weteakyrs lying in breadth between land of the said William Gerard on the north, and land of the said William Botiller in the tenure of Thomas Balfrunte on the south, and extending in length from land of the said William Botiller in the tenure of Richard Wynyngton on the west, as far as the land of John Pigot's wife which she has in the name of her dower, but of the inheritance of Randle Rixton, and [also] as far as to a parcel of a certain field of the said Peter in the tenure of John Fulshagh on the east.

Also he holds a certain small field called Lytill Walton Hey containing two acres of land lying upon the shore of Mersee water, in breadth between the said shore on the south, and land of Peter Werburton and [other land] of the said William Botiller in the tenure of Henry Garnet on the north, and extending in length from a certain close of William Botiller in the tenure of Henry

parte orientali usque ad terram dicti Willielmi Botiller videlicet quandam haiam in tenura Ricardi Wynyngton ex parte occidentali.

Item tenet rodam terræ jacentem in Arpeley prædictâ in latitudine inter terram heredis Rogeri Arosmythe ex parte orientali et terram dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura Johannæ nuper uxoris Hamundi Nayler ex parte occidentali et extendit in longitudine a terra videlicet una haia Ranulphi Rixton[1] in tenura Ricardi Fletcher ex parte australi usque ad terram dicti Willielmi Botiller[2] in tenura Ricardi Wynyngton ex parte boreali.

Item tenet de dicto Petro Legh quandam parcellam terræ jacentem in quodam campo Willielmi Botiller in tenura Johannis Massy.

Item tenet duas acras prati de prædictis septemdecim acris antescriptis, quæ messuagia terræ prata et pertinentia valent dicto Petro Legh per annum quadraginta tres solidos et quatuor denarios cum servitio duorum dierum autumpnalium quæ valent per annum quatuor denarios.

§ Willielmus Fletcher de Weryngton prædicta tenet de dicto Petro unum messuagium cum coquina stabulo et parvo orreo cum loco vocato le Foldstydde et gardino continente tres seliones terræ cum quodam owtecast versus austrum et quidam puteus aquæ continetur in dicto owtecast quæ quidem messuagium coquina stabulum et gardinum jacent et situantur in strato de Newgate villæ prædictæ jacentia in latitudine inter messuagium et gardinum de dote uxoris Johannis Pigot sed hæreditatis Ranulphi Rixton in tenura Johannis Webster ex parte boreali et alium messuagium et gardinum dicti Petri Legh in tenura Thomæ Swanne ex parte australi et extendunt in longitudine a regia strata de Newgate prædicta ex parte occidentali usque ad terram de dote dictæ uxoris Johannis Pigot in tenura dicti Johannis Webster ex parte orientali.

Item tenet unum croftum continens unam acram terræ arabilis cum sepibus et fossis inclusum jacens in loco vocato Stanfelde

[1] Ante page 4. [2] Ante page 4.

Wodecok on the east, as far as [other] land of the said William Botiller, to wit, a certain close in the tenure of Richard Wynyngton on the west.

Also he holds a rood of land lying in Arpeley aforesaid, in breadth between land of Roger Arosmythe's heir on the east, and land of the said William Botiller in the tenure of Joan late wife of Hamund Nayler on the west, and extending in length from land, to wit, a close of Randle Rixton in the tenure of Richard Fletcher on the south, as far as land of the said William Botiller in the tenure of Richard Wynyngton on the north.

Also he holds of the said Peter Legh a certain parcel of land lying in a certain field of William Botiller in the tenure of John Massy.

Also he holds two acres of the before mentioned seventeen-acre meadow, which messuages, lands, meadows, and appurtenances are worth to the said Peter Legh yearly forty three shillings and four pence, with two days' service in autumn, worth four pence per annum.

William Fletcher of Weryngton aforesaid holds of the said Peter a messuage with a kitchen, stable, and small barn, with a place called the Foldstydde, and a garden containing three ridges of land with a certain outcast [outlet?] towards the south, and in which outcast there is a certain well of water, which messuage, kitchen, stable, and garden lie and are situate in the Newgate street of the aforesaid town, and lie in breadth between a messuage and garden in dower to John Pigot's wife, but the inheritance of Randle Rixton, in the tenure of John Webster on the north, and another messuage and garden of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of Thomas Swanne on the south, and extend in length from the king's highway of Newgate street aforesaid on the west, as far as the land in dower to the said John Pigot's wife in the tenure of the said John Webster on the east.

Also he holds a croft containing one acre of arable land inclosed with hedges and ditches [and] lying in a place called Stanfelde, in

jacens in latitudine inter terram dicti Willielmi Botiller[1] in tenura Johannæ uxoris nuper Hamundi Nayler ex parte orientali et terram dicti Petri in tenura Rogeri Holbroke ex parte occidentali et extendit in longitudine a via quæ ducit a Weryngton usque ad molendina de Sonky ex parte australi usque ad brueram de Weryngton ex parte boreali.

Item tenet quatuor acras terræ arabilis in Arpeley propinquiores villæ de Weryngton extra campos cum sepibus inclusis jacentes in latitudine inter quendam campum Willielmi Botiller[1] in tenura Ricardi Wynyngton ex parte boreali et terram Ranulphi Rixton[2] in tenura Ricardi Fletcher ex parte australi et tres acræ dictarum quatuor extendunt in longitudine a prædicta aqua de Mersee fere extra una selione hereditatis Ricardi Bruche in tenura Thomæ Balfrunte ex parte orientali usque ad pratum dicti Petri in Arpeley continens septemdecim acras ex parte occidentali et alia acra dictarum quatuor acrarum extendit in longitudine a prædictis tribus acris dicti Petri parcella dictarum quatuor ex parte australi usque ad terram Willielmi Botiller in tenura Ricardi Wynyngton ex parte boreali et sic prædicta acra jacet ex transverso prædictas tres acras.

Item tenet unam acram prati de prædictis septemdecim acris prati jacentem in Arpeley predicta, quæ omnia prædicta messuagium coquina orreum gardinum terræ et prata valent dicto Petro per annum viginti sex solidos et octo denarios cum servitio duorum dierum autumpnalium quæ valent per annum quatuor denarios.

§ Thomas Swanne de Weryngton prædicta tenet de dicto Petro Legh unum messuagium cum stabulo et orreo ustrina et domo turbariorum cum gardino et pomœrio quæ quidem messuagium stabulum orreum gardinum et pomœrium jacent et situantur in vico de Newgate videlicet ex parte orientali dicti vici in latitudine inter dictum messuagium et gardinum dicti Petri in tenura Willielmi Fletcher ex parte boreali et messuagium et terram Thomæ

[1] Ante page 4. [2] Ante page 4.

breadth between land of the said William Botiller in the tenure of Joan late the wife of Hamund Nayler on the east, and land of the said Peter in the tenure of Roger Holbroke on the west, and extending in length from the way which leads from Weryngton to Sonky mills on the south, as far as Weryngton heath [i.e. the heath towards Little Sankey] on the north.

Also he holds four acres of arable land in Arpeley inclosed with hedges and ditches lying outside the [town] fields and nearer to the town of Weryngton, in breadth between a certain field of William Botiller in the tenure of Richard Wynyngton on the north and land of Randle Rixton in the tenure of Richard Fletcher on the south, three of which said four acres extend in length from a ridge of land the inheritance of Richard Bruche and in the tenure of Thomas Balfrunte, adjoining the aforesaid Mersey water on the east as far as the seventeen acre meadow of the said Peter in Arpeley on the west, and the other of which said four acres extends in length from the aforesaid three acres of the said Peter, parcel of the said four, on the south, as far as land of the said William Botiller in the tenure of Richard Wynyngton on the north, and so the aforesaid one acre lies opposite the aforesaid three acres.

Also he holds one acre of the aforesaid seventeen-acre meadow lying in Arpeley aforesaid, all which aforesaid messuages, kitchen, barn, garden, lands, and meadows are worth yearly to the said Peter twenty six shillings and eight pence, with two days' service in autumn, worth four pence by the year.

Thomas Swanne of Weryngton aforesaid holds of the said Peter Legh one messuage with a stable and barn, an oven and turf cote, a garden and an apple yard, which messuage, stable, barn, garden, and apple yard lie and are situate in the Newgate street, to wit, on the east of the said street, in breadth between the said messuage and garden of the said Peter in the tenure of William Fletcher on the north, and a messuage and land of Thomas Dawne

Dawne de Crawton in tenura Thomæ Balfrunte ex parte australi et extendunt in longitudine a regia strata de Newgate prædicta ex parte occidentali usque ad gardinum et pomœrium prædictæ ustrinæ dicti Petri in tenura dicti Thomæ Swanne ex parte orientali et a dicto messuagio in tenura dicti Thomæ Swanne una parva venella ducit ad dictam ustrinam et dictum gardinum et pomœrium et dicta ustrina gardinum et pomœrium jacent in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri nuper in tenura Johannis Wynyngton ex parte fere boreali et terram Willielmi Botiller in tenura Elenæ Pykton ex parte australi et extendunt in longitudine a vico dictæ villæ de Weryngton vocato Bonke strete ex parte fere orientali usque ad terram Thomæ Dawne[1] de Crawton in tenura Thomæ Balfrunte ex parte occidentali quæ prædicta valent per annum dicto Petro Legh undecim solidos et quatuor denarios cum servitio duorum dierum autumpnalium quæ valent quatuor denarios.

§ Item dictus Petrus Legh miles habet in villa de Weryngton scilicet in dicto vico vocato Newgate ex parte occidentali dicti vici duo messuagia sub uno tecto ædificata quondam in tenura Henrici Barker jacentia in latitudine inter muros et semiterium ecclesiæ fratrum Augustinensium dictæ villæ ex parte occidentali et dictum vicum de Newgate ex parte orientali et extendentia in longitudine a terra Willielmi Botiller in tenura Agnetis Hawkesegh[2] ex parte boreali usque ad terram Ranulphi de Rixton[3] in tenura Thomæ Dychefeld ex parte australi.

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[1] The Thomas Done here mentioned was a member of a celebrated Cheshire family, which, at the date of the manuscript, he represented in his own person. Mr. Ormerod (*History of Cheshire*, ii. 64) has given a pedigree of the Dones of Crowton, from which it appears that the above Thomas succeeded to the family estate as uncle and heir of Richard Done, who fell in the fight at Blore, so fatal to the Cheshire gentry, and where also another of his lineage, Sir John Done, of Utkinton, met his death, fighting on the opposite side; a fact which is alluded to in the *Polyolbion*: —

"The earl . . . . . .
So hungry in revenge, there made a rav'nous spoil;
There Dutton Dutton kills, a Done doth kill a Done."

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of Crowton in the tenure of Thomas Balfrunte on the south, and extend in length from the said king's highway called Newgate street aforesaid on the west as far as the garden and apple yard of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Thomas Swanne on the east, and from the said messuage in the tenure of the said Thomas Swanne a little lane leads to the said oven, and the said garden and apple yard lie in breadth between land of the said Peter, late in the tenure of John Wynyngton, towards the north, and land of William Botiller in the tenure of Elen Pykton on the south, and extend in length from a street of the said town of Weryngton called Bonke street towards the east, as far as land of Thomas Dawne of Crowton in the tenure of Thomas Balfrunte on the west; which aforesaid premises are worth yearly to the said Peter Legh eleven shillings and four pence, with two days' service in autumn, which is worth four pence.

Likewise the said Peter Legh, knight, hath in the town of Weryngton, to wit in the said street called Newgate and on the west of the said street, two messuages built under one roof, formerly in the tenure of Henry Barker, lying in breadth between the walls and cemetery of the church of the Austin Friars of the said town on the west and the said Newgate street on the east, and extending in length from land of William Botiller in the tenure of Agnes Hawkesegh on the north, as far as land of Randle de Rixton in the tenure of Thomas Dychefeld on the south.

A MS. chronicle of Chester in the possession of Mr. Roscoe, of Knutsford, a copy of which seems to have been seen by Mr. Ormerod, contains the following allusion to Blore field and Sir John Done :—

"The battayle of Blore heath betweene queene Margrett and the earle of Salisberrie there were slaine upon the queene's p^te^ Sir John Done and Mr. Troutbecke, w^th^ many others of Cheshier." Was the person here called Mr. Troutbecke, the Sir John or the Sir William mentioned in Mr. Ormerod's pedigree, (*History of Cheshire*, ii. 26,) and both of whom fell at Blore?

[2] This looks very like Hawk's-eye, and was, probably, a descriptive name.

[3] Ante page 4.

Item duo lecta cum sepibus circumclusa pertinentia duobus messuagiis prædictis jacentia in latitudine inter gardinum dicti Petri in tenura dicti Thomæ Swanne et unam novam ustrinam dicti Petri et in tenura dicti Thomæ ex parte occidentali et alium gardinum dicti Petri Legh in tenura Johannæ Mason ex parte orientali et extendunt in longitudine a terra uxoris Johannis Pigot de dote suâ sed hæreditatis Ranulphi Rixton[1] in tenura Johannis Webster ex parte boreali usque ad prædictam stratam vocatam Bonke strete ex parte australi quæ prædicta valent per annum dicto Petro videlicet octo solidos cum quatuor diebus autumpnalibus quæ valent per annum octo denarios.

Johanna uxor Simonis le Mason tenet de dicto Petro Legh in villa de Weryngton videlicet inter yardiam jacentem ex parte orientali stratæ de Newgate prædictæ et ex parte boreali prædictæ stratæ de Bonk strete unum gardinum jacens in latitudine inter prædicta duo lecta dicti Petri pertinentia prædictis duobus messuagiis dicti Petri sub uno tecto in vico prædicto de Newgate ex parte occidentali et gardinum Willielmi Botiller in tenura Johannis Massy ex parte orientali et extendens in longitudine a quodam crofto Henrici Birom in tenura Johannis Hardewar ex parte boreali usque ad vicum vocatum Bonke strete ex parte australi et reddit per annum dicto Petro Legh tres solidos.

§ Willielmus Fletcher tenet de dicto Petro Legh alium gardinum scilicet jacens inter gardina ex parte orientali stratæ de Newgate prædictæ et ex latere boreali stratæ de Bonk strete prædictæ in latitudine inter terram uxoris Johannis Pigot de dote ut prædicitur sed hereditatis Ranulphi Rixton[1] in tenura Eliæ Balfrunte ex parte boreali et le Bonke strete prædicta ex parte australi et extendens in longitudine a gardino prædicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura Elenæ Pykketon ex parte orientali usque ad terram Ranulphi de Rixton[1] in tenura dicti Willielmi Fletcher et gar-

[1] Ante, page 4.

Likewise two beds [of land] surrounded with hedges belonging to the aforesaid two messuages, and lying in breadth between the garden of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Thomas Swanne and one new oven of the said Peter and in the tenure of the said Thomas [Swanne] on the west, and another garden of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of Joan Mason on the east, and extending in length from land in dower to John Pigot's wife, the inheritance of Randle Rixton in the tenure of John Webster on the north, as far as the aforesaid street called Bonke street on the south; which aforesaid premises are worth per annum to the said Peter eight shillings, with four days in autumn, worth eight pence per annum.

Joan the wife of Simon le Mason holds of the said Peter Legh, in the town of Weryngton, to wit, between a yard lying on the east side of Newgate street aforesaid, and on the north of Bonke street aforesaid, one garden, lying in breadth between the aforesaid two beds [of land] of the said Peter, belonging to the aforesaid two messuages of the said Peter under one roof in Newgate street aforesaid on the west, and a garden of William Botiller in the tenure of John Massy on the east, and extending in length from a certain croft of Henry Birom in the tenure of John Hardewar on the north, as far as the street called Bonk street on the south, and renders to the said Peter three shillings yearly.

William Fletcher holds of the said Peter Legh another garden, to wit, [a garden] lying between other gardens on the east side of Newgate street aforesaid and on the north side of Bonk street aforesaid, in breadth between the land in dower to John Pigot's wife as is aforesaid, the inheritance of Randle Rixton, in the tenure of Elias Balfrunte on the north and Bonk street aforesaid on the south, and extending in length from a garden of the aforesaid William Botiller in the tenure of Ellen Pykkton on the east, as far as the land of Randle de Rixton in the tenure of the

dinum scilicet Willielmi Botiller[1] in tenura Johannis Lawe ex parte occidentali et valet per annum dicto Petro Legh duos solidos.

§ Item dictus Petrus habet in villa de Weryngton prædicta unam vacuam placeam terræ quondam unum messuagium jacentem ex parte occidentali dictæ stratæ de Newgate in latitudine inter dictam stratam ex parte orientali et semiterium fratrum Augustinensium villæ prædictæ ex parte occidentali et extendentem in longitudine a terra Willielmi Botiller[1] in tenura Roberti Webster ex parte boreali et[2] quandam vacuam placeam hereditatis Petri de Werburton[3] fere super litus aquæ de Mersee ex parte australi quod reddidit ante hæc tempora antecessoribus dicti Petri Legh per annum videlicet . . . . . cum servitio . . . . . .

§ Johannes Smythe de Weryngton tenet de dicto Petro unum messuagium cum orreo et gardino eidem adjacentibus jacens in le Bonke strete prædictæ villæ in latitudine inter pomœrium Henrici Garnet ex parte fere orientali et terram sive gardinum dicti Henrici continens quatuor lecta terræ ex parte fere occidentali et extendentia in longitudine a aula nuper Willielmi Garnet et nunc dicti Henrici ex parte boreali usque ad dictam stratam de Bonke strete ex parte australi.

Item tenet unam acram terræ arabilis jacentem in campo de Arpeley in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri in tenura Henrici Hatton ex parte occidentali et terram Willielmi Botiller[1] in tenura Willielmi Sporis ex parte orientali et extendentem in longitudine a terra dicti Petri Legh in tenura Johannis Hardewar ex parte boreali usque ad terram dicti Petri Legh in tenura dicti Henrici Hatton ex parte australi.

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[1] Ante, page 4. [2] It would seem that "et" is here by mistake used for "ad."

[3] This was probably Peter Warburton, who built Arley, and who is called in the family pedigree Wise Piers. (See Ormerod's *Cheshire*, i. 430.) He was a retainer of the unfortunate Sir William Stanley, and died about the year 1495. In the subsequent pages, mention is made of a Geoffrey Warburton, who is called of Newcrofte, and said to be lately dead. He was probably father of the above Sir Peter.

said William Fletcher, and a garden, to wit, [the garden] of William Botiller in the tenure of John Lawe on the west, and is worth to the said Peter Legh two shillings by the year.

Likewise the said PETER has in the town of Weryngton aforesaid one vacant piece of land formerly [the site of] a messuage lying on the west of the said Newgate street, in breadth between the said street on the east and the cemetery of the Austin Friars of the aforesaid town on the west, and extending in length from land of William Botiller in the tenure of Robert Webster on the north to a certain vacant place, the inheritance of Peter Warburton, almost upon the shore of Mersee water on the south; which heretofore rendered to the ancestors of the said Peter Legh yearly . . . . . with the service . . . . . .

JOHN SMYTHE of Weryngton holds of the said Peter one messuage with a barn and garden thereto adjoining, lying in le Bonke street of the aforesaid town, in breadth between the apple yard of Henry Garnet towards the east and the land or garden of the said Henry, containing four beds of land towards the west, and extending in length from a hall lately William Garnet's, but now the said Henry Garnet's, on the north as far as the said Bonk street on the south.

Also he holds one acre of arable land lying in Arpeley field, in breadth between land of the said Peter in the tenure of Henry Hatton on the west, and land of William Botiller in the tenure of William Sporis on the east, and extending in length from land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of John Hardewar on the north, as far as the land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of the said Henry Hatton on the south.

It no where appears in what township Newcrofte is situated, but it was very probably in Warburton.

In the portion of the Legh pedigree, which is given in the introduction, mention is made that this Peter was at one time the husband of Ellen Savage, who afterwards became the wife of Peter Legh, the grandson of the compiler of this MS.

Item tenet duas acras terræ invicem jacentes in campo vocato Hollay in latitudine inter terram heredum Rogeri Arosmythe in tenura Johannis Pasmethe glover ex parte boreali et terram Henrici Birom in tenura Henrici Hawrobyn ex parte australi et extendunt in longitudine a litore maris ex parte orientali usque ad quandam hadelandam Henrici Birom in tenura dicti Johannis Pasmethe ex parte occidentali.

Item tenet aliam acram terræ arabilis in Hollay prædicto jacentem in latitudine inter terram Gilberti Rysseley in tenura Thomæ Pepir ex parte occidentali et terram ecclesiasticam de Weryngton pertinentem altæ ecclesiæ nuper in tenura Thomæ Wylme ex parte orientali et extendit in longitudine a quadam acra terræ Willielmi Botiller[1] in tenura Radulphi Kellurmargh vocata Hobbeakyr ex parte australi usque ad pratum heredis Rogeri Arosmythe vocatum Downe howse medo ex parte boreali.

Item tenet aliam acram terræ arabilis in Hollay prædicto jacentem in latitudine inter dimidiam acram Willielmi Botiller[1] in tenura Henrici Munke ex parte orientali et terram videlicet duas acras terræ dicti Petri pertinentes messuagio nuper in tenura Rogeri Kenyan jacenti in vico dictæ villæ de Weryngton vocato Prat rowe videlicet ex parte boreali fori dictæ villæ ex parte occidentali et extendit in longitudine a litore aquæ de Mersee prædicta ex parte australi usque ad quandam venellam vocatam Hollay lane ex parte boreali, quæ venella ducit a strato vocato Kyrke strete usque ad prædictum campum de Hollay.

Item tenet dimidiam acram in Hollay prædicto jacentem in latitudine inter terram abbatiæ de Norton[2] in tenura Johannis Dichefeld ex parte boreali et terram Ricardi Bruche in tenura Henrici

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[1] Ante, page 4.

[2] The monastery of Norton held their Warrington lands under the Butlers, and in the inquisition taken 4th July, 14 Hen. VIII., after the death of the first Sir Thomas Butler, the deceased was found to have been seised of the homage of the prior of Norton, amongst the homages of the following ecclesiastical persons :

De homagio et servitio prioris de Birkehenyd de libero tenemento suo quod de prædicto Thoma tenuit in Weryngton.

Also he holds two acres of land lying together in the field called Howley, in breadth between the land of Roger Arosmythe's heirs in the tenure of John Pasmethe glover on the north, and land of Henry Birom in the tenure of Henry Hawrobyn on the south, and extending in length from the shore of the sea [!] on the east as far as a certain headland of Henry Birom in the tenure of the said John Pasmethe on the west.

Also he holds another acre of arable land in Howley aforesaid lying in length between land of Gilbert Ryssley in the tenure of Thomas Pepir on the west, and church land of Weryngton belonging to the high church, late in the tenure of Thomas Wylme on the east, and extending in length from a certain acre of land of William Botiller in the tenure of Ralph Kellurmargh called Hobbeakyr on the south, as far as a meadow of Roger Arosmythe's heir called Downe house meadow on the north.

Also he holds another acre of arable land in Howley aforesaid lying in breadth between a half acre of William Botiller in the tenure of Henry Munke on the east, and land, to wit, two acres of land of the said Peter belonging to a messuage late in the tenure of Roger Kenyan, situate in a street of the said town of Weryngton called Prat rowe, to wit, on the north side of the market place of the said town, on the west, and extending in length from the shore of Mersee water aforesaid on the south, as far as a certain lane called Howley lane on the north, which lane leads from a street called Kirk street, as far as the aforesaid Howley field.

Also he holds a half acre in Howley aforesaid lying in breadth between land of the abbey of Norton in the tenure of John Dichefeld on the north, and land of Richard Bruche in the tenure of

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De homagio &c. prioris Sancti Johannis Cestriæ de &c.
De homagio &c. prioris de Norton de &c.
De homagio &c. Rici fil Rici capellani &c.
De homagio &c. Rici Gener. Augustine de &c.
De homagio &c. Thurstani capellani de &c.
De homagio &c. abbatis de Whalley de &c.

Garnet ex parte australi et extendentem in longitudine a prato Willielmi Botiller in tenura Ricardi Massy ex parte occidentali usque ad quandam acram prati dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura Radulphi Kellurmargh ex parte orientali.

Item tenet aliam dimidiam acram in Hollay prædicto jacentem in latitudine inter terram Henrici Birom in tenura Thomæ Wadyngton ex parte orientali et quoddam croftum continens acram terræ dicti Henrici Birom in tenura dicti Henrici Hawrobyn ex parte occidentali et extendentem in longitudine a litore maris de Mersee ex parte australi usque ad quendam parvum campum terræ glebalis pertinentem rectoriæ de Weryngton in tenura Johannis Massy ex parte boreali.

Item tenet unum croftum continens tres rodas terræ jacens juxta viam ducentem ab ecclesia alta de Weryngton usque ad villam de Wulstone ex parte australi et vocatum le Gorsty crofte quod quidem croftum jacet in latitudine inter terram Nicholai Blundell[1] in tenura Nicholai Kyngeley ex parte boreali et dictam viam ex parte australi et extendens in longitudine a terra Willielmi Blakehurst ex parte occidentali usque ad terram Willielmi Botiller[2] in tenura Johannis Twysse ex parte orientali, quæ messuagium terræ et tenementa prædicta modo in tenura Johannis Smythe sed nuper in tenura Johannis Wode reddunt dicto Petro per annum videlicet duodecim solidos cum servitio duorum dierum autumpnalium quæ valent per annum quatuor denarios.

§ Edwardus Sothewurthe de Weryngton prædicta tenet de dicto Petro Legh milite unum messuagium cum gardino eidem adjacente ex parte boreali fori de Weryngton jacentia in quodam loco vocato Prat rowe in latitudine inter messuagium et gardinum Willielmi Botiller in tenura Rogeri Hyndeley ex parte occidentali et messuagium nuper in tenura Rogeri Kenyan ex parte orientali

[1] There was a succession of the Blundells of Crosby bearing the name of Nicholas, as appears by the pedigree. (*History of Lancashire*, iv. 218.) This Nicholas was probably of that family.

[2] Ante, page 4.

Henry Garnet on the south, and extending in length from a meadow of William Botiller in the tenure of Richard Massy on the west, as far as a certain acre of meadow of the said William Botiller in the tenure of Ralph Kellurmargh on the east.

Also he holds another half acre in Howley aforesaid lying in breadth between land of Henry Birom in the tenure of Thomas Wadyngton on the east, and a certain croft containing an acre of land of the said Henry Birom in the tenure of the said Henry Hawrobyn on the west, and extending in length from the shore of the sea of Mersee on the south, as far as a certain small field of glebe land belonging to the rectory of Weryngton in the tenure of John Massy on the north.

Also he holds a croft containing three roods of land lying beside the [high]way leading from the high church of Weryngton as far as the town of Wulstone on the south, and called le Gorsty croft, which croft lies in breadth between land of Nicholas Blundell in the tenure of Nicholas Kyngeley on the north and the said [high] way on the south, and extends in length from land of William Blakehurst on the west, as far as land of William Botiller in the tenure of John Twysse on the east; which messuage, lands, and tenements aforesaid now in the tenure of John Smythe, but late in the tenure of John Wode, render to the said Peter yearly, to wit, twelve shillings, with two days' service in autumn, which is worth four pence.

Edward Sothewurthe of Weryngton aforesaid holds of the said Peter Legh, knight, a messuage with a garden thereto adjoining on the north of the market place of Weryngton, lying in a certain place called Prat rowe, in breadth between a messuage and garden of William Botiller in the tenure of Roger Hyndeley on the west and a messuage late in the tenure of Roger Kenyan on

et extendunt in longitudine a dicto foro ex parte australi usque ad brueram de Weryngton ex parte boreali, quæ messuagium et gardinum valent dicto Petro per annum octo solidos cum servitio duorum dierum autumpnalium quæ valent per annum quatuor denarios.

§ Item dictus Petrus habet unum messuagium vetus nuper in tenura Rogeri Kenyan cum gardino eidem messuagio adjacente quæ messuagium et gardinum jacent et situantur ex parte boreali dicti fori villæ de Weryngton in prædicto loco vocato Prat rowe jacentia in latitudine inter messuagium dicti Petri in tenura Edwardi Sothewurthe ex parte occidentali et unum novum pulcrum messuagium nuper in tenura Margeriæ Sale ex parte orientali et extendentia in longitudine a dicto foro prædictæ villæ de Weryngton ex parte australi usque ad brueram de Weryngton ex parte boreali, quæ messuagium et gardinum solent reddere dicto Petro Legh per annum octo solidos cum servitio duorum dierum autumpnalium quæ valent per annum quatuor denarios.

§ Item dictus Petrus Legh habet duas acras terræ in Hollay pertinentes prædicto messuagio nuper in tenura Rogeri Kenyan quarum una acra jacet videlicet una finis versus orientem et altera finis versus occidentem et altera acra jacet una finis versus boream et altera finis versus austrum et una acra dictarum duarum jacet in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri Legh nuper in tenura Johannis Wode ex parte orientali et terram Willielmi Botiller in tenura Radulphi Kellurmargh et terram Henrici Garnet ex parte occidentali et una acra prædicta extendit in longitudine a litore aquæ de Mersee ex parte australi usque ad alteram acram prædicti Petri ex parte boreali et alia dicta acra jacet ex transverso prædictam acram alteram jacentem in latitudine inter communem fossam de Hollay prædicto ex parte boreali et aliam prædictam acram prædicti Petri ex parte australi et extendit in longitudine a prædicta venella vocata Hollay lane ex parte occidentali usque ad dictam communem fossam et super litus aquæ de Mersee ex parte orientali.

the east, and extending in length from the said market place on the south as far as Weryngton heath [i.e. towards Longford] on the north; which messuage and garden are worth to the said Peter by the year eight shillings, with two days' service in autumn, worth four pence by the year.

Likewise the said Peter has one ancient messuage late in the tenure of Roger Kenyan, with a garden thereto adjoining, which messuage and garden lie and are situate on the north of the said market place of the town of Weryngton in the aforesaid place called Prat rowe, lying in breadth between a messuage of the said Peter in the tenure of Edward Sothewurthe on the west and a fair new messuage late in the tenure of Margery Sale on the east, and extend in length from the said market place of the aforesaid town of Weryngton on the south as far as Weryngton heath on the north; which messuage and garden usually render to the said Peter Legh by the year eight shillings, with two days' service in autumn, worth four pence a year.

Likewise the said Peter Legh has two acres of land in Howley belonging to the aforesaid messuage late in the tenure of Roger Kenyan, whereof one acre lies [as follows] to wit, one end towards the east and the other towards the west, and the other acre lies one end towards the north and the other end towards the south, and one of the said two acres lies in breadth between land of the said Peter Legh late in the tenure of John Wode on the east, and land of William Botiller in the tenure of Ralph Kellurmargh and land of Henry Garnet on the west, and extends in length from the shore of Mersee water on the south as far as the other of the aforesaid two acres of the said Peter on the north, and the other of the aforesaid two acres lies opposite the first, in breadth between the common ditch of Howley aforesaid on the north and the first of the said two acres on the south, and extends in length from the aforesaid lane called Howley lane on the west, as far as the said common ditch and the shore of Mersee water on the east.

Item habet unam rodam terræ longam jacentem in campo de Hollay prædicto ac pertinentem dicto messuagio nuper in tenura Rogeri Kenian jacentem in latitudine inter terram Johannis Norreis ex parte boreali et terram dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura Johannis Sonky[1] ex parte australi et extendit in longitudine a litore maris de Mersee fere extra viam bigalem ex parte occidentali usque ad terram dicti Johannis Norreis[2] ex parte orientali quæ solent reddere dicto Petro per annum videlicet . . . . . .

§ Item dictus Petrus Legh habet unum pulcrum messuagium noviter constructum cum duabus pulcris altis cameris cum coquina cum magno gardino et ustrina nova in fine boreali dicti gardini juxta brueram de Weryngton jacentia ex parte boreali dicti fori in

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[1] The Sonkys who are mentioned here, and in subsequent pages, were landowners in Warrington at an early period, as appears by the following curious charter, extracted from Lord Lilford's evidences, and the date of which was probably about 1275:

"Sciant presentes & futuri quod ego Willielmus fil. Ade de Sonky et Hawys uxor meus dedimus &c. Rogero de Sonky unum burgagium in villa de Weringtón, illud scilicet quod jacet inter burgagium Thomæ de Holland et burgagium Annabel Dublerose. Habend' &c. Reddendo inde annuatim capitali domino de Werinꝫtonâ duodecim denarios argenti &c. Hiis testibus Ricardo Pincerna, Henrico Pincerna, Thurstano de Holand, Willº de Sonky, domº Radulfo Capellano, Rogero de Opton, Roberto de Witefeld clerico et aliis."

A little later we have a record of the Sonkys in the *Abbreviatio Rotulorum Originalium*, 23 Edward I., p. 91, which shews that these humble landowners had the spirit to resist the encroachments of a powerful neighbour; for, after reciting that Robertus de Sonky had recovered seisin before the king's justices of the bench against William le Butyller of Weryngton, of and concerning land in Weryngton twenty-four feet long and eight feet broad, the sheriff is commanded to deliver possession.

The Sonkys held little Sankey a hamlet of Warrington under the Butlers, and we have evidence from time to time of homage done by them for these lands.

On the 13th January, 5 Henry VII., Randle Sonky did his homage and paid xˢ for his relief. John Sonky the son of this Randle had a son Thomas, in whom the family spirit was not extinct, for he was in the train of Sir Thomas Butler at the battle of Flodden Field (9th September 1513) and was there slain.

Also he has one long rood of land lying in Howley field aforesaid belonging to the said messuage late in the tenure of Roger Kenian, [and] lying in breadth between land of John Norreis on the north and land of the said William Botiller in the tenure of John Sonky on the south, and extending in length from a cartway by the shore of the sea of Mersee on the west as far as land of the said John Norreis on the east, which usually render to the said Peter yearly, to wit, ...

Likewise the said Peter Legh has a fair messuage newly built, with two fair high chambers, a kitchen, a great garden, and a new oven at the north end of the said garden near to Weryngton heath [i.e. the heath towards Longford], lying on the north side of the

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They are again mentioned in a later charter, which is remarkable for the mention of Oliver Berdsley, to whom allusion is made in the Introduction. The charter is dated 7 Henry VIII., and by it Oliver Berdsley, draper, releases to Thomas Botiler a messuage in the High strete in Weryngton, between a tenement of ——— and a tenement of Thomas Sonky, late in the tenure of William Gray, baker.

In November 1639, Edward Sonky filed a bill in Chancery against Mr. Ireland the then owner of Bewsey, for an account of the rents of his estate of Little Sankey, in which he states that being only three years old when his father died, Sir Thomas Ireland who was his father's executor entered upon the lands. That he the complainant in his youth betook himself to travels beyond the seas, and after spending many years there, was only very recently returned. Lord Lilford's *Papers*.

[2] I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Langton for the following inquisition, which not only introduces to us this John Norreys during his minority, but gives the date of his father's death, and makes mention of the premises referred to in the text:—

"Inquisitio capta apud Werington coram Roberto de Halsall Escaetore die martis prox. post festum exaltationis Ste. Crucis an°. 4 H. V. p. sacr^m. Johannis Dokesburye et aliorum qui dicunt quod Johes Norreys obiit seisitus de certis terris in Orford et tenuit de Johanne filio et hered. Willielmi Botiller militis infra etat. p. servic. militare que valent p. annum ultra reprisas 10^s. 6^d. Item de certis terris in Kirk street de Werington et tenuit de Gilberto de Haydok ch. p. servic. militare que valent p. an. ultra reprisas 8^s. 10^d. ob. et quod obiit die Lunæ prox. ante festum nativitat. beatæ Mariæ Virginis anno Henrici quinti quarto et quod Johannes filius ejus est hæres propinquior et ætatis 12 annorum et amplius."

prædicto loco vocato Pratte rowe quondam in tenura Margeriæ Sale jacentia in latitudine inter messuagium prædicti Petri nuper in tenura Rogeri Kenian ex parte occidentali et alium messuagium et gardinum dicti Petri in tenura Willielmi Mulyngton ex parte orientali et extendunt in longitudine a dicto foro dictæ villæ ex parte australi usque ad brueram de Weryngton ex parte boreali, quæ valent per annum dicto Petro undecim solidos cum servitio duorum dierum autumpnalium quæ valent quatuor denarios.

§ Willielmus Mulyngton de Weryngton prædicta tenet de dicto Petro unum messuagium cum stabulo et gardino eidem adjacentibus ex boreali parte dicti fori in dicto loco vocato Prat rowe jacentia in latitudine inter prædictum pulcrum messuagium dicti Petri nuper in tenura Margeriæ Sale ex parte occidentali et alium messuagium dicti Petri in tenura Johannis Dychefeld ex parte orientali et extendunt in longitudine a dicto foro dictæ villæ ex parte australi usque ad brueram de Weryngton ex parte boreali.

Item tenet unam acram terræ jacentem in Arpeley jacentem in latitudine inter terram glebæalem rectoris de Weryngton in tenura Willielmi Holbroke ex parte orientali et terram Willielmi Botiller in tenura Johannæ nuper uxoris Hamundi Nayler et terram Johannis Wynyngton in tenura Johannis Hille et terram dicti Petri Legh in tenura Ricardi Hardeware ex parte fere occidentali et partim australi et extendentem in longitudine a terra dicti Petri Legh in tenura Johannis Hardewar ex parte fere boreali et partim occidentali usque ad pratum dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura dictæ nuper uxoris Hamundi Nayler ex parte fere australi et partim orientali.

Item tenet aliam acram terræ in Arpeley prædicta jacentem in latitudine juxta le magnam spinam in Arpeley ex parte australi et juxta terram Willielmi Botiller[1] in tenura uxoris Rogeri Clerk senioris et terram dicti Petri in tenura Rogeri Holbroke ex parte

[1] Ante, page 4.

said market place in the aforesaid place called Pratte rowe formerly in the tenure of Margery Sale, and lying in breadth between the messuage of the aforesaid Peter late in the tenure of Roger Kenian on the west and another messuage and garden of the said Peter in the tenure of William Mulyngton on the east, and extending in length from the said market place of the said town on the south as far as [the same] Weryngton heath on the north; which is worth to the said Peter yearly eleven shillings, with two days' service in autumn, worth four pence.

William Mulyngton of Weryngton aforesaid holds of the said Peter one messuage, with a stable and garden adjoining, on the north of the said market place in the said place called Prat rowe, lying in breadth between the aforesaid fair house of the said Peter late in the tenure of Margery Sale on the west, and another messuage of the said Peter in the tenure of John Dychefeld on the east, and extending in length from the said market place of the said town on the south as far as the same Weryngton heath on the north.

Also he holds one acre of land in Arpeley lying in breadth between the glebe land of the rector of Weryngton in the tenure of William Holbroke on the east, and land of William Botiller in the tenure of Joan late the wife of Hamund Nayler and land of John Wynyngton in the tenure of John Hille and land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of Richard Hardeware towards the west and in part towards the south, and extending in length from land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of John Hardewar towards the north and in part towards the west, as far as a meadow of the said William Botiller in the tenure of the said late wife of Hamund Nayler towards the south and in part towards the east.

Also he holds another acre of land in Arpeley aforesaid lying in breadth between the great thorn in Arpeley on the south, and beside the land of William Botiller in the tenure of the wife of Roger Clerk the elder and land of the said Peter in the tenure of Roger Holbroke in part towards the north and in part towards the

fere boreali et partim occidentali et extendit in longitudine a terra dicti Petri in tenura Willielmi Fletcher senioris ex parte fere occidentali et partim australi usque ad terram dicti Petri in tenura Johannis Hardwar ex parte fere orientali et partim boreali.

Item tenet de dicto Petro unam dimidiam acram terræ in Arpeley prædicto jacentem in latitudine inter terram Ranulphi de Rixton[1] in tenura Roberti Ocly ex parte australi et terram Henrici Birom in tenura Johannis Hardewar ex parte boreali et extendit in longitudine a terra dicti Ranulphi Rixton in tenura Ricardi Fletcher ex parte orientali usque ad terram Johannis Norres ex parte occidentali, quæ prædicta reddunt dicto Petro Legh per annum ..... cum servitio duorum dierum autumpnalium quæ valent per annum quatuor denarios.

§ Johannes Dychefeld de Weryngton tenet de dicto Petro Legh milite unum messuagium sub tecto cum messuagio dicti Petri in tenura prædicti Willielmi Mulyngton ædificatum cum gardino eidem messuagio adjacente in dicto loco dictæ villæ vocato Pratt rowe jacentia in longitudine inter messuagium dicti Petri in tenura prædicti Willielmi Mulyngton ex parte occidentali et alium messuagium dicti Petri in tenura Radulphi Sothurne ex parte orientali quod quidem messuagium situatur ex parte boreali dicti fori de Weryngton et gardinum prædictum jacet in latitudine inter vicum[2] qui ducit a foro de Weryngton versus Longforthe ex parte orientali et gardinum dicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi Mulyngton ex parte occidentali et extendit in longitudine a bruera de Weryngton ex parte boreali usque ad gardinum dicti Petri in tenura Johannis Hakynsall ex parte australi.

Item tenet duas acras terræ invicem jacentes in campo de

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[1] Ante page 5.

[2] This street, which is now the horse market, in the reign of George II. was called the beast market or Heath street, as appears from the following description of the premises contained in several indentures of lease and release, dated respectively 1st and 2nd May, 1728, and 2nd and 3rd January, 1729:

"All that building called and known by the name of the old court house, situate and being at the higher end of the old corn market, (except the dungeon and the

west, and extending in length from land of the said Peter in the tenure of William Fletcher the elder in part towards the west and in part towards the south, as far as land of the said Peter in the tenure of John Hardwar in part towards the east and in part towards the north.

Also he holds of the said Peter one half acre of land in Arpeley aforesaid, lying in breadth between land of Randle de Rixton in the tenure of Robert Ocly on the south, and land of Henry Birom in the tenure of John Hardewar on the north, and extending in length from land of the said Randle Rixton in the tenure of Richard Fletcher on the east, as far as the land of John Norres on the west; which premises render to the said Peter Legh yearly ..... with the service of two days in autumn, worth by the year four pence.

John Dychefeld of Weryngton holds of the said Peter Legh, knight, one messuage built under the [same] roof with another messuage of the said Peter in the tenure of the aforesaid William Mulyngton, with a garden to the same messuage adjoining in the said place of the said town called Pratte row, lying in length between a messuage of the said Peter in the tenure of the aforesaid William Mulyngton on the west and another messuage of the said Peter in the tenure of Ralph Sothurne on the east, which messuage is situate on the north of the said market place of Weryngton, and the aforesaid garden lies in breadth between the street which leads from the market place of Weryngton towards Longforthe on the east, and a garden of the said Peter in the tenure of the said William Mulyngton on the west, and extends in length from Weryngton heath on the north, as far as a garden of the said Peter in the tenure of John Hakynsall on the south.

Also he holds two acres of land lying together in Arpeley field

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shop, parcel of the said premises,)" and "all that one shopp with the appurtenances, situate, standing, and being in the old corn market in Warrington aforesaid, at the west end of the old court house over the dungeon adjoining on the north side to the entry or passage leading past widow Percival's shop into the beast market or Heath street, together with the said dungeon or cellar under the said shop."

Arpeley prædicto in latitudine inter aquam de Mersee et propinquiores dictæ aquæ aliqua terra ex parte occidentali et terram dicti Petri in tenuris Johannis Hardwar et Johannis Hakynsall ex parte orientali et extendunt in longitudine a terra Galfridi Sawer in tenuris Johannis Wilkynson et Henrici Wodecok ex parte boreali usque ad terram dicti Petri in tenura Rogeri Holbroke ex parte australi, quæ reddunt dicto Petro per annum ..... cum servitio duorum dierum autumpnalium quæ valent per annum quatuor denarios.

§ Radulphus Sothurne tenet de dicto Petro Legh unum messuagium cum gardino jacens in villa de Weryngton prædicta in dicto loco vocato Pratte rowe ex cornerio orientali dicti fori et dicti loci quod quidem messuagium situatur in longitudine inter messuagium dicti Petri in tenura Johannis Hakynsall ex parte boreali et dictum cornerium orientale fori ex parte australi et gardinum prædictum jacet in latitudine inter gardinum dicti Johannis Hakynsall ex parte boreali et prædictum messuagium dicti Petri in tenura dicti Johannis Dychefeld ex parte australi et extendit in longitudine a dicto messuagio in tenura dicti Radulphi ex parte orientali usque ad gardinum dicti Petri in tenura Willielmi Mulyngton ex parte occidentali.

§ Item tenet unam acram terræ in Arpeley prædicto jacentem juxta spinam in Arpeley videlicet propinquiorem villæ de Weryngton in latitudine inter acram dicti Petri in tenurâ dicti Johannis Hakynsall ex parte boreali et quadam bilanda dividit dictam acram in tenura dicti Radulphi et acram dicti Petri in tenura Johannis Hakynsall et terram Ranulphi Ryxton in tenura Rogeri Hyndeley ex parte australi et extendit in longitudine a terra dicti Petri in tenura Ricardi Hardewar ex parte occidentali usque ad terram Willielmi Botiller ut supponitur in tenura uxoris Rogeri Clerk senioris ex parte orientali.

Item tenet dimidiam acram terræ in Arpeley prædicto jacentem in latitudine inter dictam terram Willielmi Botiller ut supponitur

aforesaid, lying in breadth between Mersee water and nearer to the said water than any [other land] on the west, and land of the said Peter in the tenures of John Hardwar and John Hakynsall on the east, and extending in length from land of Geoffrey Sawer in the tenures of John Wilkynson and Henry Wodecok on the east, as far as the land of the said Peter in the tenure of Roger Holbroke on the south; which render to the said Peter yearly . . . . . with two days' service in autumn, worth four pence per annum.

Ralph Sothurne holds of the said Peter Legh one messuage with a garden lying in the aforesaid town of Weryngton in the said place called Pratte rowe [and] at the easterly corner of the [same place] and of the said market place, which messuage is situate in length between a messuage of the said Peter in the tenure of John Hakynsall on the north and the said easterly corner of the said market place on the south, and the aforesaid garden lies in breadth between the garden of the said John Hakynsall on the north and the aforesaid messuage of the said Peter in the tenure of the said John Dychefeld on the south, and extending in length from the said messuage in the tenure of the said Ralph on the east as far as the garden of the said Peter in the tenure of William Mulyngton on the west.

Also he holds one acre of land in Arpeley aforesaid lying beside the thorn in Arpeley, to wit, [on the side] nearest to the town of Weryngton, in breadth between an acre of the said Peter in the tenure of the said John Hakynsall on the north, (a certain biland divides the said acre in the tenure of the said Ralph, and an acre of the said Peter in the tenure of John Hakynsall, and land of Randle Ryxton in the tenure of Roger Hyndeley on the south,) and extending in length from land of the said Peter in the tenure of Richard Hardewar on the west, as far as the land supposed to be William Botiller's in the tenure of the wife of Roger Clerk the elder on the east.

Also he holds a half acre of land in Arpeley aforesaid lying in breadth between the said land supposed to be William Botiller's

in tenura dictæ uxoris Rogeri Clerk ex parte boreali et terram dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura dictæ uxoris ex parte australi et extendit in longitudine a terra heredis Rogeri Arosmythe in tenura Johannis Twysse ex parte occidentali usque ad quandam acram terræ in tenura Willielmi Fletcher ex parte orientali.

Item tenet duas seliones in Arpeley prædicto jacentes in latitudine inter terram Ricardi Pasmethe in tenura Willielmi Hille ex parte occidentali et terram dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura Willielmi Kyngeley ex parte orientali et extendit in longitudine a terra Johannis Birom in tenura Johannis Hardwar ex parte fere boreali et partim occidentali usque ad terram Willielmi Gerard de Ince in tenura Rogeri Clerk junioris ex parte fere australi et partim orientali.

Item tenet unam dimidiam acram terræ jacentem in loco dicto Arpeley vocato Weteakyrs in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri in tenura Johannis Hardwar ex parte orientali et terram dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura dictæ uxoris Hamundi Nayler ex parte occidentali et extendit in longitudine a terra dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura dictæ uxoris Hamundi ex parte boreali usque ad terram dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura Willielmi Barbor ex parte australi.

Item tenet aliam dimidiam acram terræ jacentem in dicto loco de Weteakyrs in latitudine inter terram dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura Ricardi Wynyngton ex parte boreali et terram dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura Willielmi Sporis et dictæ uxoris Hamundi Nayler ex parte australi et extendit in longitudine a terra dicti Petri in tenura Johannis Hardewar ex parte occidentali usque ad duas seliones dicti Petri in tenura dicti Ricardi Hardewar ex parte orientali.

Item tenet unum croftum continens duas acras terræ et dimidiam unius acræ cum sepibus et fossis inclusum jacens in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri in tenura Johannis Fulshaghe ex parte orientali et altam viam ducentem a villa de Weryngton usque ad campum de Arpeley ex parte occidentali et extendens in longitudine a via ducente a Weryngton versus Sonky ex parte

in the tenure of the said Roger Clerk's wife on the north, and land of the said William Botiller in the tenure of the said wife on the south, and extending in length from land of Roger Arosmythe's heir in the tenure of John Twysse on the west, as far as a certain acre of land in the tenure of William Fletcher on the east.

Also he holds two ridges of land in Arpeley aforesaid lying in breadth between land of Richard Pasmethe in the tenure of William Hille on the west and land of the said William Botiller in the tenure of William Kyngeley on the east, and extending in length from land of John Birom in the tenure of John Hardwar in part towards the north and in part towards the west, as far as the land of William Gerard of Ince in the tenure of Roger Clerk the younger in part towards the south and in part towards the east.

Also he holds one half acre of land lying in a part of Arpeley aforesaid called Weteakyrs, in breadth between land of the said Peter in the tenure of John Hardwar on the east and land of the said William Botiller in the tenure of the said wife of Hamund Nayler on the west, and extending in length from land of the said William Botiller in the tenure of the said Hamund's wife on the north, as far as the land of the said William Barbor on the south.

Also he holds another half acre of land lying in the said place called Weteakyrs, in breadth between land of the said William Botiller in the tenure of Richard Wynyngton on the north and land of the said William Botiller in the tenure of William Sporis and of the said wife of Hamund Nayler on the south, and extending in length from land of the said Peter in the tenure of John Hardewar on the west, as far as two ridges of land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Richard Hardewar on the east.

Also he holds one croft containing two acres and a half of land inclosed with hedges and ditches, lying in breadth between land of the said Peter in the tenure of John Fulshagh on the east and the highway leading from the town of Weryngton as far as the Arpeley field on the west, and extending in length from a way leading from Weryngton to Sankey on the north, as far as land of Peter War-

boreali usque ad terram Petri Werburton[1] in tenura Henrici Garnet ex parte australi quæ omnia prædicta reddunt dicto Petro per annum . . . . . cum servitio duorum dierum autumpnalium quæ valent per annum quatuor denarios.

§ Johannes Hakynsall de Weryngton tenet de dicto Petro Legh unum messuagium cum orto adjacente in dicto loco vocato Pratte rowe cum orreo et gardino jacentia in latitudine inter regiam stratam quæ ducit a dicto foro de Weryngton versus Beawsee et Wynwhik ex parte orientali et gardinum dicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi Mulyngton ex parte occidentali et extendunt in longitudine a messuagio et gardino dicti Petri in tenura Radulphi Sothurne ex parte australi usque ad gardinum dicti Petri in tenura dicti Johannis Dychefeld ex parte boreali.

Item tenet unam acram terræ in campo vocato Cocage cum sepibus et fossis inclusam jacentem in latitudine inter campum Ranulphi de Rixton in tenura Willielmi Kyngeley[2] ex parte boreali et campum dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura Radulphi Kellurmargh ex parte australi et extendentem in longitudine a terra Mariæ nuper uxoris Hamundi Assheton ex parte occidentali usque ad certa burgagia . . . . . in tenura Thomæ Balfrunte ex parte orientali et in parte occidentali prædictæ acræ dicti Petri in tenura dicti Johannis Hakynsall est quadam via[3] ducta per duodecim juratores quia invenitur per dictos duodecim quod dicta acra dicti Petri non fecit burgagium[4] in antiquo tempore neque moderno &c.

Item tenet duas acras terræ in quadam parva haia cum sepibus et fossis inclusa et vulgariter nuncupata le Crymbull jacentes inter

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[1] Ante page 46.

[2] We meet with two William de Kyghleys, probably of this family, amongst the warriors at Agincourt, and "Monsieur Richard Kyghley" was then in the retinue of Sir William Butler. (Nicholas's *Agincourt*, pp. 353, 357.) In the introduction to this work, where Richard Kyghley is mentioned, his name is spelt as in the Agincourt roll.

[3] One portion of the footway over Cockhedge, which the public at this day enjoy,

burton in the tenure of Henry Garnet on the south; all which aforesaid premises render unto the said Peter yearly ..... with two days' service in autumn, worth four pence a year.

John Hakynsall of Weryngton holds of the said Peter Legh one messuage with a garden adjoining in the said place called Pratte rowe, with a barn and garden lying in breadth between the king's [highway or] street which leads from the said market place of Weryngton towards Beawsee and Wynwhick on the east and a garden of the said Peter in the tenure of the said William Mulyngton on the west, and extending in length from a messuage and garden of the said Peter in the tenure of Ralph Sothurne on the south, as far as the garden of the said Peter in the tenure of the said John Dychefeld on the north.

Also he holds one acre of land in a field called Cocage inclosed with hedges and ditches, lying in breadth between a field of Randle de Rixton in the tenure of William Kyngeley on the north and a field of the said William Botiller in the tenure of Ralph Kellurmargh on the south, and extending in length from land of Mary late the wife of Hamund Assheton on the west as far as[3] certain burgages ..... in the tenure of Thomas Balfrunte on the east; and on the western side of the aforesaid acre of the said Peter in the tenure of the said John Hakynsall a certain way has been made by the twelve jurors, because it is found not to have been a burgage either heretofore or now &c.

Also he holds two acres of land within a certain small enclosure enclosed with hedges and ditches, and commonly called le Crym-

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seems to be owing to this spirited resistance of our forefathers against an incroachment on their rights. The interference here, to his honour so faithfully recorded by the Legh chronicler, has probably been the means of preserving to us that portion of the road over Cockhedge, which crosses the field lately rented from Thomas Legh, esquire, as a depository for the street sweepings and paving stones.

[4] The term burgage is here applied with reference to the exercise of some privilege to be exercised in the manor court; and the twelve men who are here found asserting the public right by drawing "a ploughshare" across the site of the assumed burgage, were no doubt the jury of the court baron.

brueram de Weryngton ex orientali latere molendini ventritici de Weryngton ex parte boreali et quendam campum Johannis Wynyngton in tenura Ricardi de Wynyngton ex parte australi et extendit in longitudine a terra pertinente ecclesiæ altæ de Weryngton vocata Seint Mary's londe ex parte orientali usque ad terram Ricardi Pasmethe in tenura Willielmi Hille ex parte occidentali.

Item tenet unam acram terræ jacentem in Arpeley prædicto in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri in tenura Radulphi Sothurne ex parte australi et tenura dicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi Mulyngton et Willielmi Fletcher ex parte boreali et extendit in longitudine a terra dicti Petri et in tenura Ricardi Hardewar ex parte occidentali usque ad terram Willielmi Botiller ut supponitur in tenura nuper uxoris Rogeri Clerk senioris ex parte orientali.

Item tenet dimidiam acram terræ jacentem in campo de Arpeley prædicto in latitudine inter aquam de Mersee ex parte occidentali et terram Willielmi Gerard de Ince ex parte orientali et extendit in longitudine a terra dicti Petri in tenura Johannis Fulshaghe ex parte boreali usque ad terram Ricardi Bruche in tenura Willielmi Holbroke ex parte australi, quæ prædicta reddunt dicto Petro per annum tresdecim solidos quatuor denarios cum duobus diebus autumpnalibus quæ valent quatuor denarios.

§ Henricus Hatton tenet de dicto Petro Legh quoddam messuagium jacens super et juxta latus australe brueræ de Weryngton cum gardino eidem adjacente in latitudine inter gardinum dicti Petri in tenura nuper Edwardi Sothewurthe ex parte orientali et quoddam croftum dicti Petri et in tenura dicti Henrici ex parte occidentali et extendunt in longitudine a gardino dicti Petri in tenura Johannis Lache et Sibillæ Andrewe ex parte australi usque ad prædictam brueram de Weryngton ex parte boreali.

Item tenet unum croftum jacens in latitudine inter prædictam brueram de Weryngton ex parte occidentali et dictum gardinum in tenura dicti Henrici ex parte orientali et extendit in longitudine a dicta bruera de Weryngton ex parte boreali usque ad quandam

bull, lying between Weryngton heath to the east of Weryngton windmill on the north and a certain field of John Wynyngton in the tenure of Richard de Wynyngton on the south, and extending in length from land belonging to the high church of Weryngton, called Saint Mary's land on the east, as far as the land of Richard Pasmethe in the tenure of William Hille on the west.

Also he holds one acre of land lying in Arpeley aforesaid, in breadth between land of the said Peter in the tenure of Ralph Sothurne on the south, and land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said William Mulyngton and William Fletcher on the north, and extending in length from the land of the said Peter in the tenure of Richard Hardewar on the west, as far as the land which is supposed to be William Botiller's in the tenure of the late wife of Roger Clerk the Elder on the west.

Also he holds half an acre of land lying in Arpeley field aforesaid in breadth between Mersee water on the west, and land of William Gerard of Ince on the east, and extending in length from land of the said Peter in the tenure of John Fulshagh on the north, as far as land of Richard Bruche in the tenure of William Holbroke on the south, which premises aforesaid render to the said Peter yearly thirteen shillings and four pence, with two days' in autumn which are worth four pence.

Henry Hatton holds of the said Peter Legh a certain messuage lying upon and beside the south side of Weryngton heath with a garden thereto adjoining, in breadth between a garden of the said Peter late in the tenure of Edward Sothewurthe on the east, and a certain croft of the said Peter in the tenure of the same Henry on the west, and extending in length from a garden of the said Peter in the tenure of John Lache and Sybil Andrewe on the south, as far as the aforesaid Weryngton heath on the north.

Also he holds a croft lying in breadth between the aforesaid heath of Weryngton on the west, and the said garden in the tenure of the said Henry on the east, and extending in length from the said heath of Weryngton on the north, as far as a certain bake-

ustrinam Willielmi Botiller in tenura Johannis Massy ex parte australi.

Item tenet tres acras terræ invicem jacentes in Arpeley in prædicto loco vocato Weeteakyrs in latitudine inter terram uxoris nuper Johannis Pigot de dote sua sed hereditatis Ranulphi Rixton in tenura Johannis Webster ex parte australi et terram dicti Petri Legh & in tenura dicti Henrici Hatton et scilicet terram Willielmi Botiller in tenuris Willielmi Barbor et Willielmi Sporis ex parte boreali et extendunt in longitudine a terra hæredis Rogeri Arosmythe et abuttant super viam ex altera parte fossæ ex parte orientali usque ad terram dicti Petri in tenura Johannis Fulshagh ex parte occidentali.

Item tenet unam acram terræ in Arpeley prædicto in prædicto loco de Weteakyrs jacentem in latitudine inter acram dicti nuper Petri tenura Johannis Wode ex parte orientali et terram Willielmi Botiller in tenura Willielmi Barbor ex parte occidentali et extendentem in longitudine a terra dicti Petri in tenura dicti Henrici Hatton ex parte australi usque ad terram dicti Petri in tenuris Johannis Hardewar et Radulphi Sothurne ex parte boreali, quæ valent per annum dicto Petro . . . . . cum servitio duorum dierum autumpnalium quæ valent per annum quatuor denarios.

§ Item dictus Petrus Legh miles habet quandam parvam pulcram aulam cum alta camera et duabus shopis situata in cornerio strati occidentalis ducentis a foro de Weryngton versus ecclesiam altam dictæ villæ et in latere occidentali dicti strati in loco vocato le Marketheyate,[1] ubi quatuor strata dictæ villæ de Weryngton invicem obviant modo crucis, modo in tenura uxoris nuper Laurentii Balfrunte, quæ quidem aula cum camera et shopis jacent et situantur in latitudine inter quandam opellam sive shopam Ricardi Pasmethe in tenura Petri Bruche ex parte boreali et dictum cornerium strati

[1] This place, which still retains the same name, appears to have obtained its name at least as early as 17 Richard II., at which time it is mentioned in a charter of Sir John Botiller, by which certain premises there situate are granted with an express stipulation against the grantee laying filth in the highway.

house of William Botiller in the tenure of John Massy on the south.

Also he holds three acres of land lying together in Arpeley in the aforesaid place called Weteakyrs, in breadth between land of the late John Pigot's wife for her dower but the inheritance of Randle Rixton in the tenure of John Webster on the south, and land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of the said Henry Hatton, and [other] land of the said William Botiller in the tenures of William Barbor and William Sporis on the north, and extending in length from the land of Roger Arosmythe's heir and abutting in part upon the way of the common ditch on the east, as far as the land of the said Peter in the tenure of John Fulshagh on the west.

Also he holds one acre of land in Arpeley aforesaid in the aforesaid place called Weteakyrs lying in breadth between an acre of the said Peter late in the tenure of John Wode on the east, and land of the said William Botiller in the tenure of William Barbor on the west, and extending in length from land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Henry Hatton on the south, as far as land of the said Peter in the tenures of John Hardewar and Ralph Sothurne on the north, which are worth per annum to the said Peter . . . . . with two days' service in autumn worth four pence yearly.

Likewise the said Peter Legh, knight, hath a certain small and fair hall with a high chamber and two shops, situate at the corner of the western street leading from the market place of Weryngton towards the high church of the said town and in the western side of the said street, in a place called le markethe yate, where four streets of the said town meet together in the form of a cross, now in the tenure of the late Lawrence Balfrunte's wife; which said hall, with the chamber and shops, lie and are situate in breadth between a certain workplace or shop of Richard Pasmethe in the tenure of Peter Bruche on the north and the said corner of the street leading

ducentis a le Marktheyate prædicta usque ad dictam altam ecclesiam ex parte australi et extendunt in longitudine a dicto loco vocato Marketh yate ex parte occidentali usque ad messuagium Willielmi Botiller in tenura Johannis Massy ex parte orientali. Et dicta uxor Laurentii Balfrunte habet dictam aulam ad certum terminum ut patet per indenturas inter dictum Petrum Legh et Laurentium factas. Quæ valent per annum ut supponitur decem solidos cum servitio duorum dierum autumpnalium quæ valent per annum quatuor denarios.

§ Item dictus Petrus habet in strato vocato le Kyrkestrete villæ prædictæ unum parvum gardinum continens duo lecta terræ jacens in latitudine inter certa lecta Ranulphi Rixton in tenura Ricardi Massy ex parte occidentali et gardinum Willielmi Botiller in tenura dicti Ricardi Massy ex parte orientali et extendit in longitudine a dicta strata de Kyrkestrete prædicta ex parte boreali usque ad orrea rectoriæ ecclesiæ altæ de Weryngton ex parte australi, quod gardinum valet per annum dicto Petro Legh videlicet ——.

§ Willielmus Holme tenet de dicto Petro unum gardinum continens unum latum lectum terræ jacens in orto vocato Davidis yorde the webster in latitudine inter lectum Willielmi Botiller in tenura dicti Willielmi Holme ex parte australi scilicet et inter dictum stratum ducentem a fonte vocato Hallumswalle[1] usque ad ecclesiam altam ex parte australi et parvum gardinum Petri de Werburton in tenura dicti Willielmi Holme ex parte boreali, et extendit in longitudine a terra videlicet croftum ortum et pomœrium Willielmi Blakehurst ad certum terminum per dictum Petrum Legh dicto Willielmo per indenturam dimissa ex parte occidentali usque ad quandam venellam vocatam le Hethe strete ducentem a domo hæredis Rogeri Arosmythe modo in tenura dicti Willielmi Holme versus brueram de Weryngton ex parte orientali, et valet per annum dicto Petro per annum octo denarios.

[1] In the manuscript this word, and Hallumslane, are written with contractions, thus: Hallūslane, Hallûslane, Hallūswalle; and it is not easy to say very accurately what the word is. It is conjectured that it is a corruption for Helen's well.

from le Markethe yate aforesaid as far as the said high church on the south, and extending in length from the said place called Marketh yate on the west as far as the messuage of William Botiller in the tenure of John Massy on the east. And the said wife of Laurence Balfrunte hath the said hall for a certain term, as appears by indentures made between the said Peter Legh and [the said] Laurence. Which [premises] are worth yearly, as it is supposed, ten shillings, with the service of two days in autumn, worth fourpence per annum.

Likewise the said Peter has in the street called Kyrkestrete of the aforesaid town one small garden containing two beds of land lying in breadth between certain beds of Randle Rixton in the tenure of Richard Massy on the west, and a garden of William Botiller in the tenure of the said Richard Massy on the east, and extending in length from the said street of Kyrkestrete aforesaid on the north as far as the barns of the rectory of the high church of Weryngton on the south, which garden is worth yearly to the said Peter Legh, to wit ——.

William Holme holds of the said Peter one garden containing one broad bed of land lying in an orchard called Davidis yorde the webster, in breadth between a bed of William Botiller's in the tenure of the said William Holme on the south, [interposed] between the said street leading from the fountain called Hallumswalle as far as the high church on the south and a small garden of Peter de Werburton in the tenure of the said William Holme on the north, and extending in length from land, to wit, a croft, garden, and appleyard of William Blakehurst, demised by indenture for a certain term by the said Peter Legh to the said William, on the west, as far as a certain lane called le Hethe street leading from a house of Roger Arosmythe's heir, now in the tenure of the said William Holme towards Weryngton heath on the east, and is worth yearly to the said Peter eightpence.

§ Ricardus Pasmethe nuper de Weryngton tenuit in vita sua de dicto Petro Legh in villa prædicta ad certum terminum unum ortum cum una ustrina nova desuper ædificata jacentia in vico vocato Kyrkestrete in latitudine inter unum croftum friscum Henrici Garnet ex parte orientali et terram . . . . . ex parte occidentali et extendentia in longitudine a prædicto vico de Kyrke strete ex parte boreali usque ad alium vicum dictæ villæ vocatum le Bonke strete ex parte australi, quæ valent per annum dicto Petro . . . . .

§ Willielmus Kyngeley de Weryngton tenet de dicto Petro Legh milite unam acram terræ jacentem in campo de Hollay in latitudine inter altam viam quæ ducit a vico de Kyrkestrete usque ad Hollay ex parte orientali et terram uxoris Laurentii Balfrunte ex parte occidentali et extendit in longitudine a terra Ricardi Bruche in tenura Johannis Pasmethe glover ex parte australi usque ad prædictam altam viam a le vico de Kyrkestrete usque ad Hollay prædictum ex parte boreali et valet per annum . . . . .

Item dictus Willielmus Kyngeley tenet de dicto Petro Legh quendam campum cum sepibus et fossis inclusum continentem tres acras terræ jacentem in latitudine inter quendam Pyghull[1] Willielmi Gerard de Ince ex parte fere boreali et partim orientali et altam viam quæ ducit a bruera de Weryngton usque ad venellam vocatam Baglane ex parte fere australi et partim occidentali et extendit in longitudine a via quæ ducit de le Kyrke strete usque ad dictam brueram ex parte fere occidentali et partim boreali usque ad terram Willielmi Botiller in tenura Edmundi Berdisley ex parte fere orientali et partim australi, qui valet per annum dicto Petro quatuor solidos duos denarios.

Item dictus Petrus habet unum gardinum jacens in le Hethestrete villæ de Weryngton in latitudine inter messuagium Johannis

[1] This term occurs in the Whalley Coucher Book, (p. 611,) where we meet with the Flax Pyghull Its origin is probably explained in the following extract from Blount's Law Dictionary, i.e. "Picle, alias Pightel, (Pictellum et Pightellum ;) a

Richard Pasmethe, late of Weryngton, held during his life of the said Peter Legh in the town aforesaid, for a certain term, one garden with one new bakehouse lately erected, lying in the street called Kyrkestrete, in breadth between one fresh croft of Henry Garnet on the east and land . . . . . on the west and extending in length from the Kyrkestrete aforesaid on the north as far as another street of the said town called le Bonke strete on the south, which are worth yearly to the said Peter . . . . .

William Kyngeley of Weryngton holds of the said Peter Legh, knight, one acre of land lying in Hollay field, in breadth between the highway which leads from Kyrkestrete as far as Hollay [i.e. Howley] on the east, and land of Laurence Balfrunte's wife on the west, and extending in length from land of Richard Bruche in the tenure of John Pasmethe, glover, on the south, as far as the aforesaid highway from le Kyrkestrete to Hollay aforesaid on the north, and is worth yearly . . . . .

Also the said William Kyngeley holds of the said Peter Legh a certain field inclosed with hedges and ditches, containing three acres of land lying in breadth between a certain Pyghull of William Gerard of Ince towards the north and in part towards the east, and a highway which leads from Weryngton heath as far as a lane called Baglane towards the south and in part towards the west, and extending in length from a way which leads from the Kyrke strete as far as the said heath in part towards the west and in part towards the north, as far as land of William Botiller in the tenure of Edmund Berdisley in part towards the east and in part towards the south, which is worth to the said Peter four shillings and twopence.

Likewise the said Peter has one garden lying in le Hethestrete of the town of Weryngton in breadth between a messuage of John

small parcel of land enclosed with a hedge; a little close; perhaps from the Italian Picciola, *minutus*, which the common people in many parts of England do usually call a pingle."

Sonky ex parte australi et messuagium quondam uxoris hominis vocati le Fyche ex parte boreali et extendit in longitudine a terra pertinente ecclesiæ altæ de Weryngton modo in tenura Thomæ Wadyngton ex parte orientali usque ad dictam venellam vocatam Hethestrete ex parte occidentali et reddit per annum octo denarios.

Redditus Capitalis de Weryngton.

Ricardus Bruche tenet de Petro Legh milite duo burgagia jacentia in le Kyrkestrete villæ de Weryngton in capite per servitium militare et unam bovatam terræ jacentem in Arpeley Hollay et Pilothull cum placia terræ vocata le Rawrydynge quæ continet quatuor acras terræ quarum quidem unum burgagium cum orto jacent et situantur inter burgagium et ortum Rogeri Arosmythe ex parte occidentali et burgagium et ortum Henrici Garnet modo in tenura Ricardi Ryder ex parte orientali et extendit in longitudine a uno crofto dicti Ricardi Bruche ex parte australi usque ad vicum regium de Kyrkestrete ex parte boreali. Et aliud burgagium jacet et situatur inter burgagium et ortum Henrici Garnet ex parte occidentali et messuagium et ortum Ranulphi Rixton ex parte orientali et extendens in longitudine a dicto vico regio ex parte boreali usque ad terram dicti Ricardi Bruche ex parte australi.

Item tenet unum croftum in capite de dicto Petro continens duas acras terræ arabilis jacens inter rodam terræ dicti Henrici Garnet ex parte occidentali et venellam vocatam Hollay lane ex parte orientali et inter orta pertinentia certis messuagiis in le Kyrkestrete prædicta ex parte boreali et terram Willielmi Botiller modo in tenura Willielmi Hulme ex parte australi.

Item tenet in capite scilicet duas acras terræ et dimidiam acram invicem jacentes sed dummodo quarum dimidia acra ad finem borealem dictarum duarum acrarum præscriptarum quæ quidem duæ acræ et dimidia jacent in parvo campo in Hollay vocato le Hole.

Sonky on the south and a messuage formerly of a man called le Fyche on the north, and extending in length from land belonging to the high church of Weryngton now in the tenure of Thomas Wadyngton on the east as far as the said lane called Hethe strete on the west, and [which same garden] renders eightpence yearly.

Chief Rents in Weryngton.

Richard Bruche holds of Peter Legh, knight, two burgages lying in the Kyrkestrete of the town of Weryngton in capite by military service, and one bovate of land lying in Arpeley, Hollay, and Pilot hull, with a place of land called the Rawrydinge, which contains four acres of land; of all which, one burgage with a garden lies and is situate between a burgage and a garden of Roger Arosmythe on the west and a burgage and a garden of Henry Garnet now in the tenure of Richard Ryder on the east, and extends in length from a croft of the said Richard Bruche on the south as far as the king's highway of Kyrkestrete on the north; and another burgage lies and is situate between a burgage and garden of Henry Garnet on the west and a messuage and garden of Randle Rixton on the east, and extends in length from the same king's highway on the north as far as land of the said Richard Bruche on the south.

Also he holds a croft in capite of the said Peter, containing two acres of arable land lying between a rood of land of the said Henry Garnet on the west and the lane called Hollay lane on the east, and between the gardens belonging to certain messuages in le Kyrkestrete aforesaid on the north and land of William Botiller now in the tenure of William Hulme on the south.

Also he holds in capite to wit, two acres and a half of land lying together, yet so that the half acre of the same lies at the north end of the said two acres before written, which said two acres and a half lie in a small field in Hollay called le Hole.

Item tenet unam acram terræ in Hollay prædicto jacentem in tribus parcellis &c.

Sequitur capitalis redditus villæ de Weryngton prædictæ ac pertinens hæreditati prædicti Petri Legh militis &c.

Thomas Dawne de Crawton tenet in capite de prædicto Petro et per servitium militare unum burgagium vacuum jacens in Newgate villæ de Weryngton inter burgagium nuper ædificatum Nicholai Blundell modo in tenura Rogeri Clerke ex parte australi et quatuor burgagia invicem jacentia hæreditatis Ranulphi Rixton in quibus Alanus Walton, Johannes Dychefeld, et Johannes Pulforthe modo inhabitant, quod redderet dicto Petro de capitali redditu per annum sexdecim denarios.

Ricardus Bruche[1] del Bruche tenet medietatem manerii sui del Bruche in capite per servitium militare cum omnibus membris messuagiis terris dominicalibus ac aliis terris et tenementis dicto dimidio prædicti manerii spectantibus de dicto Petro Legh quod quidem manerium cum pertinentiis jacet et situatur ex parte australi cujusdam brueræ vocatæ le Bruche hethe et sic extendentia versus quandam venellam ducentem a villa de Weryngton usque ad villam de Wulstone et sic a dicta venella usque ad aquam de Mersee quod quidem messuagium cum omnibus membris et terris dominicalibus suis cum suis pertinentiis jacent in latitudine inter quendam rivulum vocatum le Bruche broke ex parte occidentali et alium rivulum vocatum le Wulstone Broke ex parte orientali, quod quidem dimidium manerii prædicti cum pertinentiis reddunt dicto Petro de capitali redditu per annum duodecim denarios.

Item idem Ricardus tenet de prædicto Petro in capite per dictum

[1] According to the pedigree of the Legh family, this Richard Bruche married Margaret Legh, the daughter of the compiler of the MS.

Also he holds one acre of land in Hollay aforesaid, lying in three parcels, &c.

Here follow the chief rents of the said town of Weryngton belonging to the inheritance of the aforesaid Peter Legh, knight.

Thomas Dawne of Crawton holds in capite of the aforesaid Peter and by military service, one vacant burgage lying in Newgate of the town of Weryngton between a newly erected burgage of Nicholas Blundell now in the tenure of Roger Clerke on the south, and four burgages lying together, the inheritance of Randle Rixton, in which Alan Walton, John Dychefeld, and John Pulforthe now dwell, which should render to the said Peter for chief rent sixteen pence yearly.

Richard Bruche del Bruche holds of the said Peter Legh half of his manor of Bruche in capite by military service, with all the members, messuages, demesne and other lands and tenements to the said half of the aforesaid manor belonging, which manor with its appurtenances lies and is situate on the south of a certain heath called le Bruche hethe, and extends from thence towards a certain lane leading from the town of Weryngton as far as the town of Wulstone, and so from the said lane as far as the water of Mersee, which said messuage [query, manor ?] and all its members and demesne lands with their appurtenances lie in breadth between a certain brook called le Bruche broke on the west and another brook called le Wulstone broke on the east; which said half of the manor aforesaid with the appurtenances renders to the said Peter for chief rent twelve pence yearly.

Also the same Richard holds of the aforesaid Peter in capite by

servitium unum messuagium cum orto eidem adjacente in quadam strata villæ de Weryngton vocata le Kyrkestrete vocatum le Barbor's lande jacens in longitudine dicti messuagii et in latitudine dicti orti inter novum messuagium nuper Henrici Fyssher legatum altæ ecclesiæ de Weryngton ex parte orientali et burgagium vacuum nuper Rogeri Arosmythe et Henrici Garnet ex parte occidentali et extendens in longitudine dicti orti et in latitudine dicti messuagii a prædicta strata de Kyrkestrete prædicta ex parte australi usque ad ortum dicti Rogeri in tenura Willielmi Holme ex parte boreali, quod quidem messuagium et ortum reddunt dicto Petro de capitali redditu per annum quatuordecim denarios.

Item dictus Ricardus tenet de dicto Petro duo burgagia jacentia in le Kyrkestrete villæ de Weryngton in capite scilicet cum una bovata terræ jacens in Hollay Arpeley et Pylothull cum una placea terræ vocata Rawrydynge quæ continet quatuor acras terræ, et tenet prædicta omnia per cartam, quæ valent tres solidos et octo denarios.

Ranulphus filius et hæres Mathei de Rixton[1] tenet de dicto Petro Legh milite in capite per servitium militare quatuor burgagia invicem jacentia in quibus Alanus Walton, Johannes Dychefeld, et Johannes Pulforthe modo tenent et inhabitant, quæ quidem burgagium tenentur et situantur inter vacuum burgagium quondam Galfridi Werburton de Newcrofte ex parte boreali et alium vacuum burgagium Thomæ Daune de Crawton ex parte australi et extendunt in longitudine a regia strata de Newgate prædicta ex parte occidentali usque ad pomœrium Henrici Byrom nuper in tenura Johannis Hardewar ex parte orientali.

Item dictus Ranulphus tenet de prædicto Petro Legh in capite per servitium militare duo burgagia invicem jacentia in vico prædicto de Newgate villæ prædictæ in quibus Ricardus Lawe et Alicia

[1] In a MS. collection of fines with which I have been favoured by Mr. Langton I find the following, which possibly relates to one of the houses here held by Randle de Rixton. "Apud Preston die Lunæ in secunda septimanâ quadragesimæ anno

the said service one messuage, with a garden called le Barbor's lande thereto adjoining, in a certain street of the town of Weryngton called le Kyrkestrete lying in length of the said messuage and in breadth of the said garden between a new messuage late of Henry Fyssher, and bequeathed to the high church of Weryngton, on the east, and an empty burgage late of Roger Arosmythe and Henry Garnet on the west, and extending in length of the said garden and in breadth of the said messuage from Kyrkestrete aforesaid on the south as far as the garden of the said Roger in the tenure of William Holme on the North; which messuage and garden render to the said Peter for chief rent fourteen pence yearly.

Also the said Richard holds of the said Peter two burgages lying in le Kyrkestrete in the town of Weryngton in capite, to wit, with one bovate of land lying in Hollay, Arpelay, and Pilot hull, with one place of land called Rawrydynge, which contains four acres of land; and he holds by charter all the aforesaid [premises,] which are worth three shillings and eightpence.

Randle, son and heir of Matthew de Rixton, holds of the said Peter Legh, knight, in capite by military service, four burgages lying together, in which Alan Walton, John Dychefeld, and John Pulforthe now dwell and inhabit, which burgages are held and are situate between an empty burgage formerly of Geoffrey Werburton of Newcrofte on the north, and another empty burgage of Thomas Dawne of Crawton on the south, and extend in length from the king's high way of Newgate aforesaid on the west, as far as the apple yard of Henry Byrom late in the tenure of John Hardewar on the east.

Also the said Randle holds of the said Peter Legh in capite by military service, two burgages lying together in the aforesaid street of Newgate of the town aforesaid, in which Richard Lawe and

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ducatus Henrici ducis Lanc. septimo coram &c. Inter Ricum de Rixton quer. . . . Hugonem de Hawarden et Agn. uxorem ejus defore. . . . . uno messuagio cum pertin. in Weryngton unde pltum &c."

Turton modo inhabitant jacentia in latitudine inter magnum hospitium[1] Willielmi Botiller quondam in tenura Willielmi Arosmythe sed modo in tenura Johannæ nuper uxoris Hamundi Nayler ex parte australi et alium burgagium sive messuagium dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura Willielmi Sporis ex parte boreali et extendunt in longitudine a vico de Newgate prædicto ex parte orientali usque ad aliam parcellam terræ dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura dicti Willielmi Sporis ex parte occidentali.

Item dictus Ranulphus tenet de prædicto Petro in capite per dictum servitium quinque parva burgagia invicem jacentia et situata sub uno tecto in vico de Newgate prædicto susum et josum[2] muros fratrum Augustinensium villæ de Weryngton prædictæ jacentia in latitudine inter dictum vicum de Newgate ex parte orientali et muros dictorum fratrum ex parte occidentali et extendunt in longitudine a messuagio dicti Petri Legh in tenura Johannæ Johannis Doghtun ex parte boreali et messuagium Willielmi Botiller in tenura Roberti Webster ex parte australi.

Item tenet dictus Ranulphus de dicto Petro Legh tria burgagia sive messuagia invicem jacentia in capite per servitium militare situata in vico prædicto de Newgate dictæ villæ videlicet ex orientali parte dicti vici et ex opposito prædicta quinque parva burgagia jacentia in latitudine inter messuagium et terram Laurentii Longetre in tenura Simonis Mason ex parte boreali et messuagium Willielmi Botiller in tenura Johannis Lawe ex parte australi et extendunt in longitudine a dicto vico de Newgate ex parte occidentali usque ad gardina dictorum Petri Legh, Willielmi Botiller, et Laurentii Longetre ex parte orientali. Quæ omnia prædicta messuagia et burgagia in tenura dicti Ranulphi Rixton reddunt dicto Petro Legh per annum de capitali redditu quinque solidos et duos denarios.

Item dictus Ranulphus Rixton tenet de dicto Petro in capite per dictum servitium dimidium unius burgagii vacui jacentis in vico de

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[1] Magnum hospitium in this place, I apprehend, can only mean the great inn of which Joan the widow of Hamon Nayler was the keeper.

Alice Turton now inhabit, lying in breadth between a great hostelry of William Botiller formerly in the tenure of William Arosmythe but now in the tenure of Johanna, late the wife of Hamund Nayler, on the south, and another burgage or messuage of the said William Botiller in the tenure of William Sporis on the north, and extending in length from Newgate street aforesaid on the east as far as another parcel of land of the said William Botiller in the tenure of the said William Sporis on the west.

Also the said Randle holds of the aforesaid Peter in capite by the said service, five small burgages lying together snd situate under one roof in Newgate street aforesaid, up and down the walls of the Austin friars of the town of Weryngton aforesaid, lying in breadth between the said Newgate street on the east and the walls of the said friars on the west, and extending in length from a messuage of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of Johanna [late the wife] of John Doghton on the north, and a messuage of William Botiller in the tenure of Robert Webster on the south.

Also the said Randle holds in capite by military service of the said Peter Legh, three burgages or messuages lying together, situate in the aforesaid street of Newgate in the said town, to wit, on the east of the said street and opposite the aforesaid five small burgages, lying in breadth between a messuage and land of Lawrence Longetre in the tenure of Simon Mason on the north and a messuage of William Botiller in the tenure of John Lawe on the south, and extending in length from the said street of Newgate on the west as far as the gardens of the said Peter Legh, William Botiller, and Lawrence Longetre on the east; all which aforesaid messuages and burgages in the tenure of the said Randle Rixton render to the said Peter Legh yearly for chief rent five shillings and two-pence.

Also the said Randle Rixton holds of the said Peter in capite by the said service the half of one empty burgage lying in Hethestrete

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[2] These words, susum and josum, are very rarely met with in the sense to be implied here.

Hethe strete villæ prædictæ quondam hæreditatis Johannis Spycer jacens inter burgagium vacuum Johannis Wynyngton ex parte australi et terram ex parte boreali et extendit in longitudine a dicta strata vocata Hethe strete ex parte occidentali usque ad terram ex parte orientali, quod valet per annum duodecim denarios.

§ Johannes Norreis tenet de dicto Petro duo burgagia vacua in capite per servitium militare jacentia in vico de Kyrkestrete villæ de Weryngton in latitudine inter messuagium cum orto Ricardi Pasmethe in tenura Willielmi Hille ex parte occidentali et messuagium pertinens Abbathiæ de Norton ex parte orientali et extendunt in longitudine a prædicta strata de Kyrkestrete ex parte boreali usque ad pratum hæredis Rogeri Arosmythe vocatum Downehouse medo ex parte australi.

Item tenet alium burgagium vacuum in dicto vico de Kyrkestrete et per dictum servitium militare jacens in latitudine inter unum vacuum burgagium Nicholai Blundell in tenura Ricardi Massy ex parte orientali et burgagium sive messuagium ædificatum Henrici Byrom in tenura Johannis Pasmethe glover ex parte occidentali et extendit in longitudine a prædicta strata de Kyrkestrete ex parte australi usque ad messuagium Abbatis de Whallay in tenura Ricardi Massy ex parte boreali.

Item tenet de dicto Petro unum campum per dictum servitium cum sepibus et fossis inclusum in campo de Arpelay prædicto in quodam forlongo vocato Aldirswell continentem quinque acras terræ arabilis jacentem in latitudine inter terram Johannis de Weryngton ex parte orientali et campum communem[1] villæ de Weryngton ex parte occidentali et extendentem in longitudine a prato vocato Frere medo ex parte boreali usque ad pratum commune de Arpeley ex parte australi.

Item tenet alium campum de dicto Petro et per dictum servitium in Arpeley prædicto vocatum le Butturlache continentem quinque

[1] It were to be wished on many accounts that this common field were still a possession of all the inhabitants of Warrington.

in the aforesaid town, formerly the inheritance of John Spycer, lying between an empty burgage of John Wynyngton on the south and land on the north, and extending in length from the said street called Hethe street on the west as far as land on the east, which is worth twelve pence yearly.

John Norreis holds of the said Peter two empty burgages in capite by military service, lying in Kyrkestrete of the town of Weryington, in breadth between a messuage with a garden of Richard Pasmethe in the tenure of William Hill on the west and a messuage belonging to the abbey of Norton on the east, and extending in length from the Kyrkestrete aforesaid on the north as far as a meadow of Roger Arosmythe's heir, called Downehouse medo on the south.

Also he holds another empty burgage in the said Kyrkestrete by the said military service, lying in breadth between one empty burgage of Nicholas Blundell in the tenure of Richard Massy on the east and the burgage or [lately] erected messuage of Henry Byrom in the tenure of John Pasmethe, glover, on the west, and extending in length from the aforesaid Kyrkestrete on the south as far as a messuage of the Abbot of Whalley in the tenure of Richard Massy on the north.

Also he holds of the said Peter by the said service one field inclosed with hedges and ditches in Arpeley field aforesaid, in a certain furlong called Aldirswell, containing five acres of arable land lying in breadth between land of John de Wynyngton on the east and a common field of the town of Weryington on the west, and extending in length from a meadow called Frere medo on the north as far as the Arpeley common meadow on the south.

Also he holds another field of the said Peter by the said service in Arpeley aforesaid, called le Butturlache, containing five acres of

acras terræ arabilis extendentem in longitudine a quadam venella vocata le Slytcherslane ex parte orientali usque ad campum Willielmi Botiller vocatum Gillefylde ex parte occidentali et jacentem in latitudine inter aquam de Mersee ex parte australi et quendam campum Willielmi Botiller in tenura Ricardi Wynyngton vocatum Perynsfylde ex parte boreali.

Item tenet alium campum de dicto Petro et per prædictum servitium jacentem in Arpeley prædicto scilicet vocatum Butturlache continentem duas acras terræ arabilis jacentem in latitudine inter prædictam aquam de Mersee ex parte australi et campum dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura Ricardi Wynyngton ex parte boreali et extendit in longitudine a dicta venella vocata Slytcherslane ex parte orientali usque ad campum Willielmi Botiller in tenura nuper Johannis Wynyngton ex parte occidentali quæ burgagia cum omnibus terris prædictis reddunt dicto Petro Legh de capitali redditu per annum videlicet decem solidos tres denarios.

Unum messuagium sive burgagium cum domo superædificatâ et uno orto de hæreditate Ciciliæ Gille tenetur de dicto Petro Legh in capite per servitium militare jacentia in vico de Kyrkestrete villæ prædictæ in latitudine inter unum lectum terræ Nicholai Blundell in tenura Rogeri Clerk junioris ex parte occidentali et alium lectum Ranulphi Rixton ex parte orientali et extendentia in longitudine a strata de Kyrkestreet prædicta ex parte boreali usque ad orreum rectoriæ de Weryngton ex parte australi.

Item una acra terræ in Hollay hæreditatis dictæ Ceciliæ tenetur de dicto Petro per prædictum servitium jacens in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri Legh in tenura Willielmi Holme ex parte occidentali et terram Johannis Birom in tenura Johannis Pasmethe glover ex parte orientali et quadam bilanda terræ dividit prædictam acram dictæ Ceciliæ et dictam terram dicti Johannis Birom et extendens in longitudine a quadam venella ducente a prædicto vico de Kyrkestrete ex parte boreali usque ad terram dicti Johannis Birom in tenura dicti Johannis Pasmethe ex parte australi.

Item unum orreum cum tribus acris terræ cum sepibus inclusis in uno crofto de hæreditate dictæ Ceciliæ Gille in tenura Marga-

arable land, extending in length from a certain lane called le Slytcherslane on the east as far as the field of William Botiller called Gyllefylde on the west, and lying in breadth between Mersee water on the south and a certain field of William Botiller in the tenure of Richard Wynyngton called Perynsfylde on the north.

Also he holds another field of the said Peter and by the aforesaid service, lying in Arpeley aforesaid, to wit, called Butturlache, containing two acres of arable land lying in breadth between the aforesaid water of Mersee on the south and a field of the said William Botiller in the tenure of Richard Wynyngton on the north, and extending in length from the said lane called Slytcherslane on the east as far as a field of William Botiller late in the tenure of John Wynyngton on the west; which burgages, with all the lands aforesaid, render to the said Peter Legh yearly for chief rent, to wit, ten shillings and threepence.

One messuage or a burgage with a house built thereon, and one garden of the inheritance of Cecilia Gille is holden of the said Peter Legh in capite by military service, lying in the Kyrkestrete of the aforesaid town in breadth between one bed of land of Nicholas Blundell in the tenure of Roger Clerk the younger on the west and another bed of Randle Rixton on the east, and extending in length from Kyrkestrete aforesaid on the north as far as a barn of the rectory of Weryngton on the south.

Also one acre of land in Hollay, the inheritance of the said Cecilia, is holden of the said Peter by the aforesaid service, lying in breadth between land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of William Holme on the west and land of John Birom in the tenure of John Pasmethe, glover, on the east, (and a certain biland divides the aforesaid acre of the said Cecilia and the said land of the said John Birom,) and extending in length from a certain lane which leads from Kyrkestrete aforesaid on the north as far as the land of the said John Birom in the tenure of the said John Pasmethe on the south.

Also one barn with three acres of land inclosed with hedges and ditches in one croft, the inheritance of the said Cecilia Gille, in the

retæ nuper uxoris Laurentij Balfrunte tenetur, scilicet, ut supponitur de dicto Petro per dictum servitium jacentia ad finem villæ de Weryngton versus Wynwhik jacentia in latitudine inter viam ducentem a Weryngton usque Wynwhik ex parte occidentali et campum Nicholai Blundell continentem sex acras terræ in tenura Nicholai Kyngeley ex parte orientali et extendentia in longitudine a bruera de Weryngton versus molendinum ventriticum ex parte boreali usque ad terram Willielmi Botiller in tenura Willielmi Chaloner ex parte australi. Quæ omnia prædicta reddunt dicto Petro de capitali redditu per annum sex denarios.

Willielmus Gerard de Ince tenet de dicto Petro Legh in capite per servitium militare quinque acras terræ arabilis invicem jacentes in campo de Arpeley vocatas Ince lande in latitudine inter tres acras prati dicti Willielmi Gerard tentas de prædicto Petro per dictum servitium vocatas Ince medo ex parte orientali et terram Willielmi Botiller in tenura Willielmi Kyngeley ex parte occidentali et extendunt in longitudine a tribus acris terræ arabilis dicti Willielmi Gerard ex parte australi usque ad quandam acram terræ ecclesiasticæ in tenura Willielmi Fletcher et viam bigalem de Arpeley et plures alias parcellas diversorum hominum ex parte boreali.

Item tenet de dicto Petro per dictum servitium tres acras terræ arabilis in dicto campo de Arpeley jacentes in latitudine inter dictum pratum prædicti Willielmi Gerard ex parte orientali et duas acras terræ Willielmi Botiller in tenura Aliciæ nuper uxoris Rogeri Clerk senioris ex parte occidentali et extendunt in longitudine a prædictis quinque acris terræ dicti Willielmi Gerard ex parte boreali usque ad fossam communem dicti campi de Arpeley ex parte australi.

Item dictus Willielmus Gerard tenet de dicto Petro per prædictum servitium unam acram terræ in Arpeley prædicto jacentem in latitudine inter quoddam croftum dicti Petri Legh continens tres acras terræ in tenura Johannis Fullshagh ex parte orientali et pratum de Arpeley ex parte occidentali et extendit in longitudine a duabus acris dicti Willielmi Gerard in tenura Rogeri Clerk junioris, et

tenure of Margaret, late the wife of Lawrence Balfrunte, is holden, as it is supposed, by the said service, lying at the end of the town of Weryngton towards Wynwhik, lying in breadth between the way leading from Weryngton as far as Wynwhik on the west, and a field of Nicholas Blundell containing six acres of land in the tenure of Nicholas Kyngeley on the east, and extending in length from Weryngton heath towards the windmill on the north as far as the land of William Botiller in the tenure of William Chaloner on the south; all which aforesaid premises render yearly to the said Peter for chief rent sixpence.

William Gerard of Ince holds of the said Peter Legh in capite by military service five acres of arable land lying together in Arpeley field called Ince lande in breadth between three acres of meadow of the said William Gerard held of the aforesaid Peter by the said service called Ince medo on the east and land of William Botiller in the tenure of William Kyngeley on the west, and extending in length from three acres of arable land of the said William Gerard on the south as far as a certain acre of church land in the tenure of William Fletcher, and the Arpeley cartway, and various other parcels [of land] of divers other persons on the north.

Also he holds of the said Peter by the said service three acres of arable land in the said Arpeley field lying in breadth between the said meadow of the aforesaid William Gerard on the east and two acres of land of the said William Botiller in the tenure of Alice, late wife of Roger Clerk the elder on the west, and extending in length from the aforesaid five acres of land of the said William Gerard on the north as far as the common ditch of the said Arpeley field on the south.

Also the said William Gerard holds of the said Peter by the aforesaid service one acre of land in Arpeley aforesaid, lying in breadth between a certain croft of the said Peter Legh containing three acres of land in the tenure of John Fullshagh on the east and Arpeley meadow on the west, and extending in length from the two acres of the said William Gerard in the tenure of Roger

duæ acræ prædictæ sunt le Hadebutts dictæ acræ ex parte australi usque ad pratum dicti Petri Legh continens septemdecim acras prati vocati Arpeley medo ex parte boreali.

Item tenet de dicto Petro per dictum servitium tres acras prati jacentes in prædicto campo de Arpeley in latitudine inter pratum Willielmi Botiller ex parte orientali et dictas quinque acras terræ dicti Willielmi Gerard ex parte occidentali et extendunt in longitudine a prato dicti Willielmi Botiller vocato Lungeshote ex parte australi usque ad acram terræ arabilis dicti Petri in tenura Ricardi Hardewar ex parte boreali.

Item tenet de dicto Petro in capite duas acras terræ in Arpeley prædicto jacentes inter dictum pratum dicti Petri Legh ex parte boreali et terram Willielmi Botiller ut supponitur ex parte australi et extendunt in longitudine a communi fossa de Arpeley ex parte occidentali usque ad prædictum croftum dicti Petri in tenura Johannis Fulshagh ex parte orientali.

Item tenet unam acram terræ de dicto Petro et per dictum servitium in Arpeley prædicto, jacentem in latitudine inter terram hæredis Rogeri Arosmythe in tenura Johannis Hille ex parte orientali et terram dicti Petri Legh in tenura Johannis Hakynsall ex parte occidentali et extendit in longitudine a quadam acra terræ Ricardi Bruche in tenura Willielmi Holbroke ex parte australi usque ad terram dicti Petri Legh in tenura Johannis Fulshaghe ex parte boreali.

Item tenet unam rodam prati jacentem in latitudine juxta pratum dicti Petri ex parte boreali et dictam acram terræ arabilis dicti Willielmi Gerard ex parte australi et extendit in longitudine a dicto crofto prædicti Petri in tenura Johannis Fulshaghe ex parte orientali usque ad dictum pratum dicti Petri Legh continens septemdecim acras ex parte occidentali.

Item tenet de dicto Petro per dictum servitium unum burgagium vacuum jacens in le Hethestrete villæ de Weryngton continens unam rodam terræ in latitudine inter campum Johannis Wynyngton ex parte boreali et croftum dicti Petri in tenura Willielmi Kyngeley ex parte australi et extendit in longitudine a dicta

Clerk the younger, and the same two acres are the hadebutts of the said acre on the south as far as the said Peter Legh's meadow, containing seventeen acres, and called the Arpeley medo, on the north.

Also he holds of the said Peter by the said service three acres of meadow lying in Arpeley field aforesaid, in breadth between a meadow of William Botiller on the east and the said five acres of land of the said William Gerard on the west, and extending in length from a meadow of the said William Botiller called Lungeshote on the south as far as an acre of arable land of the said Peter in the tenure of Richard Hardewar on the north.

Also he holds of the said Peter in capite two acres of land in Arpeley aforesaid, lying between the said meadow of the said Peter Legh on the north and land supposed to be William Botiller's on the south, and extending in length from the common ditch in Arpeley on the west as far as the aforesaid croft of the said Peter in the tenure of John Fullshagh on the east.

Also he holds one acre of land of the said Peter, and by the said service, in Arpeley aforesaid, lying in breadth between land of Roger Arosmythe's heir in the tenure of John Hille on the east and the land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of John Hakynsall on the west, and extending in length from a certain acre of land of Richard Bruche in the tenure of Richard Holbroke on the south as far as the land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of John Fulshaghe on the north.

Also he holds one rood of meadow lying in breadth beside a meadow of the said Peter on the north and the said acre of arable land of the said William Gerard on the south, and extending in length from the said croft of the aforesaid Peter in the tenure of John Fulshaghe on the east as far as the said seventeen acre meadow of the said Peter Legh on the west.

Also he holds of the said Peter by the said service one empty burgage lying in le Hethestrete of the town of Weryngton, containing one rood of land in breadth between a field of John Wynyngton on the north and a croft of the said Peter in the tenure of William Kyngeley on the south, and extending in length from

strata de Hethe strete prædicta ex parte occidentali usque ad terram Willielmi Botiller in tenura Henrici Munke ex parte orientali. Quæ omnia prædicta reddunt dicto Petro Legh per annum de capitali redditu quatuor solidos et decem denarios, ut patet in antiquo rotulo Gilberti Haydok facto anno R. r. Ricardi secundi xi. solidos.

Ricardus Pasmethe nuper de Weryngton et hæredes sui tenent de dicto Petro Legh milite in capite per servitium militare unum messuagium cum orreo et orto in le Kyrkestrete villæ prædictæ in tenura Willielmi Hille jacentia in latitudine dicti orti et in longitudine dicti messuagii inter messuagium Willielmi Botiller in tenura Elenæ Munke ex parte occidentali et burgagium vacuum Johannis Norreis in tenura dicti Willielmi Hille ex parte orientali et extendunt in latitudine dicti messuagii et longitudine dicti orti a prædicta strata de Kyrkestrete ex parte boreali usque ad pratum Rogeri Arosmythe et Thomæ Hille vocatum le Downehouse medo ex parte australi.

Item tenet unam acram terræ arabilis in campo de Hollay, jacentem in duabus parcellis quarum una pars jacet in latitudine inter dimidiam acram Ranulphi Rixton ex parte fere occidentali et aliam dimidiam acram . . . . . in tenura uxoris Laurentii Balfrunte ex parte orientali et extendit in longitudine a quadam acra terræ dicti Ranulphi Rixton vocata le Heghe Hadeland usque ad terram . . . . .

Item tenet duos campos jacentes in fine boreali dicti strati vocati le Heth strete continentes quinque acras terræ arabilis cum sepibus et fossis inclusos jacentes in latitudine inter brueram de Weryngton ex parte boreali et campum Johannis Wynyngton ex parte australi et extendentes in longitudine a crofto dicti Petri in tenura Johannis Hakynsall vocato le Crymbull et alium campum dicti Johannis Wynyngton ex parte orientali usque ad dictam brueram de Weryngton versus molendinum ventriticum et versus manerium de Beawsee ex parte occidentali et unus Gilbertus de Sothewurthe et hæredes sui habent quandam acram terræ in dicto campo pro-

the said street of Hethestrete aforesaid on the west as far as land of William Botiller in the tenure of Henry Munke on the east. All which aforesaid premises render yearly to the said Peter Legh for chief rent four shillings and tenpence, [or,] as appears by an ancient roll of Gilbert Haydock made in the year of Richard II., eleven shillings.

Richard Pasmethe, late of Weryngton, and his heirs, hold of the said Peter Legh, knight, in capite by military service, one messuage with a barn and garden in le Kyrkestrete of the aforesaid town in the tenure of William Hille, lying in breadth of the said garden and in length of the said messuage between a messuage of William Botiller in the tenure of Ellen Munke on the west and an empty burgage of John Norreis in the tenure of the said William Hille upon the east, and extending in breadth of the said messuage and in length of the said garden from Kyrkestrete aforesaid on the north as far as a meadow of Roger Arosmythe and Thomas Hille called le Downehouse medo on the south.

Also he holds one acre of arable land in Hollay field, lying in two parcels, whereof one part lies in breadth between a half acre of Randle Rixton towards the west and another half acre . . . . . in the tenure of Laurence Balfrunte's wife towards the east, and extending in length from a certain acre of land of the said Randle Rixton called le Heghe Hadeland as far as the land . . . . .

Also he holds two fields lying at the north end of the said street called le Heth strete containing five acres of arable land inclosed with hedges and ditches, lying in breadth between Weryngton heath on the north and a field of John Wynyngton on the south, and extending in length from the croft of the said Peter in the tenure of John Hakynsall, called le Crymbull, and another field of the said John Wynyngton on the east, as far as the said heath towards the windmill, and towards the manor of Beawsee on the west; and one Gilbert de Sothewurthe and his heirs have a certain

pinquiorem brueræ de Weryngton versus Overforthe, quod messuagium cum terris prædictis dicti Ricardi Pasmethe et hæredis sui reddunt dicto Petro per annum de capitali redditu tres solidos et septem denarios.

Nicholaus Blundell[1] tenet de dicto Petro Legh milite in capite per servitium militare duo messuagia invicem jacentia quorum quidem unum nuper ædificatum cum camera et solariis modo in tenura Rogeri Clerk junioris et alterum in tenura Henrici Hawrobyn, jacentia in Newgate villæ de Weryngton prædicta in latitudine inter vacuum burgagium Thomæ Dawne de Crawton ex parte boreali et messuagium Johannis Sonky modo in tenura Johannis Richerop ex parte australi et extendunt in longitudine a prædicto vico de Newgate ex parte occidentali usque ad terram Henrici Birom videlicet introitum usque ad domum nuper in tenura Johannis Hardewar et terram Willielmi Botiller in tenura Thomæ Derneluff ex parte orientali.

Item dictus Nicholaus tenet de dicto Petro per dictum servitium alium messuagium jacens super orientale latus brueræ de Weryngton juxta molendinum ventriticum cum uno campo continente sex acras terræ in tenura Nicholai Kyngeley jacente in latitudine inter unum croftum vocatum Gille lande in tenura uxoris Laurentii Balfrunte ex parte occidentali et brueram de Weryngton ex parte orientali et extendit in longitudine a crofto Henrici Garnet ex parte australi usque ad dictam brueram de Weryngton ex parte boreali, quæ prædicta reddunt dicto Petro de capitali redditu per annum duodecim denarios.

Unum burgagium ruinosum nuper hæreditatis Gilberti Sothe-

[1] Two entries in the calendar of Inq. p. m. in the duchy of Lancaster show that the Blundells retained their property in Warrington at a later period:

P. 19—"8 Hen. 8. Hen. Blundell.
Bolde.
Weryngton and other places." Kuerden MSS. 66, adds that the Warrington lands were held under Thomas Butler.

acre of land in the said field nearer to the Weryngton heath towards Overforthe; which messuage with the lands aforesaid of the said Richard Pasmethe and his heirs render to the said Peter yearly for chief rent three shillings and seven pence.

Nicholas Blundell holds of the said Peter Legh, knight, in capite by military service two messuages lying together, one whereof [being] lately erected with a chamber and sollars, is now in the tenure of Roger Clerk the younger, and the other is in the tenure of Henry Hawrobyn, lying in Newgate [street] of the aforesaid town of Weryngton, in breadth between an empty burgage of Thomas Dawne de Crawton on the north and a messuage of John Sonky now in the tenure of John Richerop on the south, and extending in length from the aforesaid street of Newgate on the west as far as the land of Henry Birom, to wit, an entry [leading] as far as a house lately in the tenure of John Hardewar and the land of William Botiller in the tenure of Thomas Derneluff on the east.

Also the said Nicholas holds of the said Peter by the said service another messuage lying upon the east side of Weryngton heath beside the windmill, with one field containing six acres of land in the tenure of Nicholas Kyngeley, lying in breadth between a croft called Gille land in the tenure of Laurence Bulfrunte's wife on the west and Weryngton heath on the east, and extending in length from a croft of Henry Garnet on the south as far as the said Weryngton heath on the north; which aforesaid [premises] render yearly to the said Peter for chief rent sixteen pence.

One ruinous burgage late the inheritance of Gilbert Sothewurthe

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P. 27 — "20 H. 8. Jacobus Blundell.
Lyverpole.
Wyddenis.
Weryngton and other places."

wurthe tenetur de dicto Petro Legh in capite per servitium militare quod quidem burgagium jacet et situatur in vico de Newgate prædictæ villæ de Weryngton videlicet super ripam maris de Mersee ex occidentali parte dicti vici videlicet ad finem borealem ubi pons[1]

[1] It may not be improper to inquire here at what period the first bridge was erected over the Mersey at Warrington. An opinion prevailed which was implicitly received until the publication of the *History of Cheshire*, that to the Earl of Derby, who in 1495 was honoured with a visit by his royal father-in-law, King Henry VII., and to his wish to facilitate the royal progress, we are indebted for the first bridge at Warrington. During the Roman period, when the passage over the Mersey at this place was the entrance to a new province, and was consequently held in much estimation, a ford was the only means of communication. The ford, as there is every reason to believe, was at some distance from the present bridge, and was made to enter Latchford near to a place now called the Wash. The works for making the river navigable, and an extensive desertion by the river of its ancient bed, in consequence of a violent flood which occurred nearly a century ago, have now nearly obliterated every trace of the former site of the ford.

The writer of the story of the Bewsey tragedy, in the Bodleian collection, makes the dispute which originated it arise out of Sir John Butler's claim to take toll for passing over the Mersey. "King Henry the VII." (says the story) "being come to Latham, the erle Sir John's brother in law sent unto him a message to desire him to wear his cloth at that time; but in his absence his lady scorn'd that her husband should wayte on her brother, being as well able to entertaine the king as he was, which answer he tooke in great disdeigne and prosecuted the said Sir John with all malice that could be, and amongst other things the said Sir John had a ferry at Warrington which was worth c. marcs by the year unto him, there being no bridge: and the erle coming to go to London, the said Sir John would not suffer him to pass, but forced him about by Manchester, whereupon the erle bought a piece of land of one Norris of Warrington, by which means he was privileged to ..... on the other side, and so builded a bridge at Warrington, on both sides being his own land; and the said Sir John Butler after the bridge was builded did notwithstanding exact and take toll and tax of all passengers as before, whereon the erle caused the king to make it free. On that and such like discontents they tooke arms against one another."

In the Introduction to this work we have given Seacome's version of the cause of the building of the bridge. At the general quarter sessions of the peace for the county of Chester, held at Nantwich on the 13th July 1624, the grand jury presented the Cheshire half of Warrington bridge, and found that Edward, son of Thomas earl of Derby, did, at his own charge, repair the same, and Henry, the son of Edward, did likewise; and they thought that William, the then earl, ought to repair the same; but they desired the advice of his majesty's justices at Chester, whereupon, after motion at the assizes, reciting that the repairs of the said bridge

is held of the said Peter Legh in capite by military service, which burgage lies and is situate in Newgate street of the aforesaid town of Weryngton, to wit, upon the north shore of the sea of Mersee, and on the west side of the said street where the bridge of Weryng-

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would be useless unless there was a causeway with arches from Wilderspool bridge, and that Sir Thomas Ireland, knight, and Thomas Marbury, esquire, were content to give so much land as was necessary for that good use for ever, the court said the hundred of Bucklow should ever afterwards repair the same works; nevertheless, it is believed that this half has always been repaired by the county of Chester.

In the Kuerden papers, (ii. 607,) we find some further particulars. On the 26th Aug. 1656, the account states, it was stated before the court at Lancaster that a deed, made thirty-five years before, by some of the earls of Derby, was in the custody of Sir Thomas Ireland, knight, at Bewsey, whereby lands called Norres's tenement were committed to certain persons for the repair of Warrington bridge, and that Thomas Ireland, son of the said Sir Thomas Ireland, had sold, amongst other things, the said lands unto Mr. Robert Neild, deceased, for £30; whereupon it was ordered that the owners should pay £13 per annum to the surveyors of the highways yearly for ever towards the repair of the said bridge. And we learn from Ormerod, (i. 447,) that the Earl of Derby, by his will, dated 28th July 1504, bequeathed three hundred marks "to the purchase of the rent and toll of Weryngton bridge, to the intent that the passage shall be free for all people for ever, and also for the making up of the said bridge cccc marcs, that no toll or farm there be asked." Upon these and similar statements the public opinion was founded, that the first Earl of Derby was the founder of the first bridge at Warrington.

From the *History of Cheshire*, however, (i. 446,) we learn that, by a charter of Randle Blundeville, earl of Chester, the passage of the river Mersey, from Thelwall down to Runcorn, was granted about the reign of Richard I. to Hugh Boydell of Doddleston, lord of the manor of Latchford; and at this time a ferry boat probably supplanted the ancient ford across the Mersey from Warrington to Latchford. In the 40th Edward III., as we learn from the same authority, the renowned Black Prince appointed certain commissioners to arrest all persons who made passage across the Mersey by boats between Runcorn and Crosse Ferry, (which latter place was probably the Fiddlers' Ferry, about half way between Runcorn and Warrington,) and to commit them to the castle of Chester. The commission here given had no doubt relation to some infringement of the privileges before granted to the Boydells; and its being limited to the river intermediate between Runcorn and Cross Ferry, a place short of Warrington, affords an inference that there already existed at the latter place some more steady passage over the river than that afforded by a boat. And this we shall soon see was actually the case. By an inquisition on the death of William Boydell of Doddleston, in the 23rd Edward III., *(ibid.)* he was found to have held in Latchford "quoddam passagium cum piscaria quod val. per an. xiii^{s} iiii^{d};" and by another inquisition on the

de Weryngton quondam stetit jacens in latitudine inter muros fratrum Augustinensium dictæ villæ ex parte occidentali et vicum

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death of Thomas Boydell, 20 Richard II., it is found that the deceased held "Lacheford cum passagio pontis de Weryngton" from the Earl of Chester in capite.

In the plea to a quo warranto, temp. Henry VII., (Ormerod, iii. 444,) Henry Byrom and Constance his wife, and James Holte and Isabella his wife, (the representatives of the Boydell privileges,) claim for themselves and their heirs, in right of the said Constance and Isabella, to have chiminum de Lacheforde & heys de Lacheforde usque ad aquam juxta Weryngton, and claim also "passagium ultra aquam de Mersey Runcorn et Thelwall;" and, in right of this passage, claim for every man and his horse passing the said water from Runcorn up to Thelwall a farthing, and for every laden horse a farthing, for every laden wain or cart drawn by two horses 4d., for twenty beasts of burden 4d., for one hundred heifers or sheep 4d., and for twenty unbroken horses or mares 4d., and for a smaller number according to the same rate. It is clear from the inquisition on the death of Thomas Boydell, that the credit of the first bridge can no longer be ascribed to the first Earl of Derby, and it is equally clear from the passage in the text, that the first bridge had fallen into decay before the date of the manuscript. When and by whom the first bridge was built, and when and how it fell into decay, remain for our future enquiry. It is clear, I think, that the Earl of Derby's structure was entirely new. In the Kuerden MSS. we have the following passage:—John le Webster de Weryngton relaxavit Roberto de Sothewurthe 2 mess. et 2 gardin. in Weryngton in le Norris street, ad terminum vitæ ejusdem. It may be observed, that this deed very probably relates to premises nearly adjoining to those mentioned in the text, and that the name of Norris occurring in it may very possibly be derived from the Norris property in the same neighbourhood, and which the Earl of Derby subsequently acquired when he built the new bridge.

Amongst the deeds in Lord Lilford's possession are two which throw additional light on this subject. By the first of these, dated 33 Edward I., Willielmus le Botiller dominus de Weryngton grants to Jordan Fitz-Robert de Sonke a plat of land near the bridge of Merse of the one part, and the Silche which falls into the water of Mersey; and by the other, dated in the same reign, but of which the year is uncertain, the same Willielmus le Botiller grants to William de Hereford unam placeam terræ jacentem inter Domum Laurentii Pistoris et pontem de Merse in Weryngton et unam acram terræ jacentem in Alderswell propinquiorem fossato fratrum Sancti Augustini de Weryngton. The site of the ancient ferry was unsuitable for the erection of a bridge, for the ground was low and peculiarly liable to floods, while the soil was soft and marshy, and did not on either side admit of a solid foundation for the piers. In choosing the site of a bridge it was necessary, therefore, to move lower down the river towards the situation where the present bridge stands, and from the deeds which have been just mentioned it may be safely, I think, inferred that the first bridge stood very nearly on the site of the present

ton formerly stood, lying in breadth between the walls of the Austin friars of the said town on the west and the aforesaid street

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one. The passage in the text and the mention of the Silche in one of the deeds, the latter being the drain or syke which runs into the river a few yards to the east of the present bridge, combine to render this probable. As soon as the bridge was built, which is at a distance of not more than half a mile from the parish church, where the town had hitherto terminated, buildings and population soon began to be attracted towards the spot where the new communication was opened, and the street of Newgate, the modern Bridge street, was gradually formed. The priory would soon follow. For reasons before alluded to, I am inclined to think it did not lead the stream. It is true that the 33 Edward I., when the bridge is first mentioned, precedes the first express mention of the priory by many years; but not long after the battle of Evesham, in 1265, we find Richard the hermit, of Warrington, (almost certainly an Austin friar,) making a pilgrimage to the tomb of St. Simon the righteous, (*see Introduction*,) and both the bridge and the priory were probably then standing.

The conjecture of Mr. Ormerod, (*Hist. of Cheshire*, vol. i. p. 447,) that the date of the erection of the bridge was intermediate between the two Boydell inquisitions, must now be abandoned since the discovery of Lord Lilford's deeds, and we shall still have to inquire at what earlier period than the 33d Edward I. the first bridge was erected at Warrington.

For nearly a century after the Norman Conquest there was little territorial connexion between the earldom of Chester and the lands between Ribble and Mersey. But about the year 1153 the lands between Ribble and Mersey were granted by King Stephen to Randle Gernons, earl of Chester. In those days, however, a parchment did not always immediately give a settled possession, and Stephen's authority would require to be confirmed, as it afterwards was by his next successor on the throne. Randle Gernons survived the confirmation of the royal grant but a few years, and, dying in 1160, was succeeded by Hugh Kyveliock as lord of the Cheshire palatinate. During his enjoyment of the earldom, which continued until 1182, when he died, we find but little mention of the possessions between Ribble and Mersey; but in the vigorous hands of his immediate successor, Randle Blundeville, the Lancashire possessions of the earldom seem to have been made available to their owner. In order to draw closer the communication between the two counties, the grant before referred to was made by him to the Boydells, of the passage over the Mersey; and I should date the erection of the bridge soon after the period of that grant. We have no information as to what were the materials of the first bridge, nor what was its form, and we are equally ignorant whether it was destroyed by the land floods, by the violence of man, or by the slow hand of time. If we knew the cause of its destruction, we might with some probability infer the nature of the fabric. Our ancestors, wiser in this respect than their sons, were not apt to erect their public buildings of a flimsy

prædictum ex parte orientali et extendit in longitudine a aqua de Mersee prædicta ex parte australi usque ad quoddam vacuum burgagium Petri Werburton armigeri ex parte boreali, quod redderet per annum dicto Petro de capitali redditu sex solidos et octo denarios.

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construction, and we shall probably not be wrong in supposing that their first bridge at Warrington over our noble stream was a solid structure of stone.

Ignorant as we are of the exact date of its erection, we are equally ignorant of the date when the first bridge disappeared. It was standing, however, in 20th Richard II. (1397,) and in 1465, the date of the manuscript, it was standing no longer, for we read in the text, "ubi pons stetit;" but how long it had then disappeared, we are not informed. We cannot, however, imagine that our forefathers did not experience great inconvenience from the interruption of the usual communication between the two counties for thirty years, for such at least must have been the period which elapsed before the Earl of Derby's munificent renewal of the bridge; and we cannot but suspect that the long wars of York and Lancaster, and the disturbances they occasioned, if not the actual cause of the destruction of the first bridge, were the means which prevented its earlier restoration. There might be more safety in those troublous times for our hardy forefathers behind the natural foss which the stream of the Mersey presented against their southern neighbours. We hear nothing of the old bridge after the eve of the usurpation of King Henry IV.; and no sooner had the red and white roses been united under the rule of King Henry VII. than we see the new bridge of the Earl of Derby spanning the stream at Warrington.

There is a passage in Mr. Baines's *History of Lancashire*, vol. ii. p. 352, which requires us to understand the word bridge in a sense different from the ordinary meaning. In the year 1362, he says, Liverpool was slowly rising into importance and an order was issued by the king to the admiral on the station, as well as to the sheriff of the county and the mayor and bailiffs of the borough, to rebuild (de novo construere) a bridge over the Mersey within their lordship. The bridge here meant must surely have been a large ferry boat?

Turning over the pages of the *Fœdera* for quite a different purpose, after the foregoing note was written, I met with the following royal warrant of protection, from which we learn that there had been not only one, but two bridges at Warrington before the Earl of Derby's structure; for the expression in the warrant, "de novo construere," shows that the intended work was a re-erection of some former bridge. It confirms also the conjecture I have offered as to the solidity of the old structure, and by inference perhaps affords us some insight into the reasons why it was so soon destroyed. Some danger was evidently even then apprehended from persons who were jealous of the new work, and these persons might be the parties interested in the tolls of the ancient ferry, who, it seems, took no part in promoting the new work. Sir John le Botiller, Geoffrey de Werburton, and Mathew de Rixton, were

on the east, and extending in length from the water of Mersee aforesaid on the south as far as a certain empty burgage of Peter Werburton, esquire, on the north; which should render to the said Peter yearly for chief rent six shillings and eight pence.

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the parties who, it seems, entitled themselves to the public gratitude by this public service. The warrant, which bears date 6th July 38 Edward III., 1364, may be found in Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. iii. pp. 740, 741, and is as follows:

Rex universis et singulis vicecomitibus, majoribus, ballivis, ministris, et aliis fidelibus suis, tam infra libertates quam extra, ad quos, &c., salutem. Sciatis quod cum dilecti et fideles nostri Johannes le Botiller, Galfridus de Werberton, et Matheus de Rixton, quendam pontem ultra aquam de Mercy infra dominium suum, caritatis intuitu, de novo construere, et ad tranquillitatem et quietem populi nostri partium illarum ac aliunde, ibidem transfretare volentium, ac etiam pro cariagio petrarum, calcium, et aliarum rerum pro constructione pontis illius, quendam batellum, vocatum la Cristofre, ibidem ordinare proponant, ut accepimus, ac metuant tam sibi, carpentariis, cementariis, latomis, et aliis operariis quam batello prædicto, et marinariis in eo existentibus, per quosdam emulos suos et eorum procurationem, dampnum vel periculum posse de facili evenire.

Nos, ad præmissa considerationem habentes, ac opera caritatis nostris temporibus manuteneri volentes, suscepimus ipsos Johannem, Galfridum, et Matheum, ac carpentarios, cementarios, latomos, et alios operarios, ac eorum homines et servientes, necnon batellum prædictum et marinarios in eo existentes, tam petras, maeremium, et alia necessaria pro constructione pontis prædicti, quam homines partium illarum, et aliunde ultra aquam prædictam ibidem transfretari volentes, ducendo et educendo, in protectionem et defensionem nostram specialem.

Et ideo vobis mandamus quod eisdem Johanni, Galfrido, et Matheo, carpentariis, cementariis, latomis, et aliis operariis, seu eorum hominibus et servientibus, aut batello vel marinariis prædictis, non inferatis seu quantum in vobis est, ab aliis inferri permittatis, injuriam molestiam, dampnum, impedimentum aliquod, seu gravamen.

Et si quid eis, vel eorum alicui, forisfactum vel injuriatum fuerit, id eis sine dilatione faciatis emendari.

Ita semper quod dicti carpentarii, cementarii, latomi, operarii, seu marinarii, ab operationibus vel obsequiis nostris, cum eos seu eorum aliquem pro eisdem capi vel eligi præceperimus prætextu præsentis protectionis nostræ, nullatenus se absentent, set ad nostra obsequia promptos se reddant.

In cujus, &c. per unum annum duratur'. Teste Rege, apud Westm. ii. die Julii.

Per concilium.

Willielmus Botiller armiger filius et hæres Johannis Botiller militis dominus de Beawsee tenet de dicto Petro Legh milite in capite et per servitium militare ut patet per cartam originalem duo nova burgagia sub uno tecto ædificata vocata terram Henrici Lacheforthe perquisita[1] de uno Ricardo Patun et de uxore ejusdem ut de jure dictæ uxoris cum uno gardino vel crofto et pomœrio eisdem messuagiis spectantibus et pertinentibus, quæ quidem messuagia gardina et pomœria jacent et situantur in vico de Sonkygate dictæ villæ in latitudine dicti pomœrii gardini sive crofti et in longitudine dictorum burgagiorum inter messuagium dicti Petri in tenura Rogeri Holbroke ex parte occidentali et novum messuagium dicti Willielmi Botiller et gardinum in tenura Henrici Sadler ex parte orientali et extendunt in latitudine dictorum burgagiorum et in longitudine dicti gardini sive crofti et pomœrii a vico de Sonkygate prædicto ex parte boreali usque ad pomœrium fratrum Augustinensium dictæ villæ de Weryngton ex parte australi, quæ reddunt dicto Petro per annum de capitali redditu quinque solidos.

Henricus Birom[2] tenet de dicto Petro Legh in capite per servitium militare unum novum hospitium in quo Johannes Hardwar nuper mansit jacens in vico ducente a le Marketh yate de Weryngton usque ad altam ecclesiam quondam vocatum le Morslande[3] cum coquino et stabulo cum aliis domibus necessariis quod quidem messuagium cum pertinentiis jacet et situatur in longitudine inter terram in lite pendentem inter hæredem Galfridi Werburton[4] de Newcrofte et Thomam Danyell[5] de Tabley modo in tenura Henrici Wodecok ex parte occidentali et terram Johannis Sonkey in tenura

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[1] It is not said by what ancestor of William Botiller this purchase was made; probably it was by his father, Sir John, that the purchase from Richard Patun and his wife was acquired.

[2] In a note to page 86 will be found a claim of the time of Henry VII., by Henry Byrom and Constance his wife. This Henry Byrom, according to Sir Peter Leycester, was of the Byroms in Lancashire, and he was probably the Henry Byrom mentioned in the text.

[3] See this name noticed in the Introduction.

William Botiller, esquire, son and heir of John Botiller, knight, lord of Beawsee, holds of the said Peter Legh, knight, in capite and by military service, as appears by an original charter, two new burgages erected under one roof and called the land of Henry Lacheforthe, purchased from one Richard Patun and his wife, as of the right of the said wife, with one garden or croft and appleyard to the same messuages belonging and appertaining; which messuages, gardens and appleyards lie and are situate in Sonky gate street of the said town, in breadth of the said appleyard, garden or croft, and in length of the said burgages, betweer a messuage of the said Peter in the tenure of Roger Holbroke on the west and a new messuage of the said William Botiller and a garden in the tenure of Henry Sadler on the east and extending in breadth of the said burgages and in length of the said garden or croft and appleyard from Sonky gate street aforesaid on the north as far as the appleyard of the Austin friars of the said town of Weryngton on the south; which [premises] render to the said Peter yearly for chief rent five shillings.

Henry Birom holds of the said Peter Legh in capite by military service one new hostel wherein John Hardwar lately dwelt, lying in a street leading from the Marketh yate of Weryngton as far as the high church formerly called le Morslande, with the kitchen, stable, and other necessary outbuildings; which messuage, with its appurtenances, lies and is situate in length between land which is now in litigation between the heir of Geoffrey Werburton of Newcroft and Thomas Danyell of Tabley now in the tenure of Henry Wodecok on the west, and land of John Sonky in the tenure of John

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[4] This Geoffrey was probably the same person who, in the 40 Edward III., was appointed a commissioner to arrest offenders passing the Mersey against the privileges granted to the Boydells, as mentioned in the note at page 86.

[5] These lands were probably a portion of the property which, according to Sir Peter Leycester, the Daniels acquired in Warrington by the marriage of Thomas Daniel, the father of this Thomas, with Isabel, the daughter of John Rixton. (See Ormerod's *Cheshire*, i. 366.)

Johannis Roby ex parte orientali et in latitudine inter vicum prædictum sic ducentem ut præscribitur ex parte boreali et terram Ranulphi de Rixton ex parte australi, quæ reddunt dicto Petro de capitali redditu per annum sex denarios.

Item dictus Henricus Birom tenet de dicto Petro in capite per dictum servitium unum messuagium cum orto eidem adjacente in vico de Kyrkestrete cum una acra terræ arabilis jacente in Hollay, quod quidem messuagium cum orto jacent in longitudine dicti messuagii et in latitudine dicti orti inter messuagium Willielmi Botiller in tenura Henrici Munke ex parte occidentali et burgagium vacuum Johannis Norreis ex parte orientali et extendunt in longitudine dicti orti et in latitudine prædicti messuagii a prædicto strata de Kyrkestrete ex parte australi usque ad quoddam gardinum abbatis et conventus de Qwallay[1] ex parte boreali, quæ quidem acra jacet in duabus partibus in dicto campo de Hollay quarum una pars jacet in latitudine inter terram Henrici Garnet ex parte australi et terram Mariæ nuper uxoris Hamonis le Assheton ex parte boreali et extendit in longitudine a terra Johannis Birom ex parte occidentali usque ad aquam de Mersee ex parte orientali, et altera pars prædictæ acræ jacet juxta prædictam parcellam inter terram dicti Petri Legh militis et terram Johannis Norres, quæ reddit dicto Petro per annum de capitali redditu duodecim denarios.

Hæres Rogeri Arosmythe nuper de Weryngton tenet de dicto Petro Legh in capite per servitium militare unum messuagium principale cum solariis coquina orreo ustrina orto et pomœrio cum triginta sex acris terræ arabilis et prati jacentibus in campo de

[1] This is either a part of the grant made by W. Blundell fil. Ric. Blundell dni de Ince, and which William le Botiller confirmed to the abbey of Whalley, probably after 5 Edward I., when he first obtained a charter for a fair at Warrington, (see *Coucher Book*, p. 252;) or it is a part of the burgage granted by Hen. f. Rob. Ruyl, (*Ib.* p. 254,) respecting both which and other privileges see two important charters, (*Ib.* p. 414 et seq. and pp. 494–511.) Will. Butler's grant was confirmed by Edward III. on the 1st Mar. in the second year of his reign.

It appears from Whittaker's *Whalley*, p. 79, that the abbey of Whalley received from Warrington :

Roby on the east, and in breadth between the aforesaid street &c. leading as aforesaid on the north and land of Randle de Rixton on the south; which [premises] render yearly to the said Peter for chief rent six pence.

Also the said Henry Birom holds of the said Peter in capite by the said service one messuage with a garden thereto adjoining in Kyrkestrete, with one acre of arable land lying in Hollay, which messuage and garden lie in length of the said messuage and in breadth of the said garden between a messuage of William Botiller in the tenure of Henry Munke on the west and an empty burgage of John Norreis on the east, and extending in length of the said garden and in breadth of the aforesaid messuage from Kyrkestrete aforesaid on the south as far as a certain garden of the abbot and convent of Qwallay on the north; which same acre lies in two parts in the said Hollay field, one whereof lies in breadth between land of Henry Garnet on the south and land of Mary, late wife of Hamon le Assheton, on the north, and extending in length from land of John Birom on the west as far as Mersey water on the east, and the other part of the aforesaid acre lies beside the aforesaid parcel between land of the said Peter Legh, knight, and land of John Norres; which [premises] render to the said Peter yearly for chief rent twelve pence.

The HEIR of ROGER AROSMYTHE late of Weryngton holds of the said Peter Legh in capite by military service one capital messuage with sollars, kitchen, barn, oven, garden, and appleyard, with thirty-six acres of arable and meadow land, lying in Arpeley field,

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In 1478.	In 1521.
De Weryngton, ij$^{s.}$	In temporalibus
	De Weryngton, viij$^{s.}$

The abbey of Whalley seems to have derived not only some of its revenues, but also some of its officers from Warrington; for in the history of that house (p. 139) we find Robert de Weryngton, as prior of the house, contracting for the sale of its wool. The same person, then only a monk, is their agent in procuring an acquittance of the rent of lands in Swinton in 1335. *Coucher Book*, p. 935.

Arpeley, quod quidem messuagium principale cum coquina et orreo cum pertinentiis jacent et situantur in prædicto vico de Kyrkestrete in latitudine dicti messuagii et longitudine dicti orti et pomœrii inter vicum de Kyrkestrete prædicto ex parte australi et aliam venellam dictæ villæ de Weryngton vocatam Bag lane[1] ex parte boreali et extendunt in longitudine dicti messuagii et latitudine dictorum orti et pomœrii a terra Willielmi Botiller in tenura Johannis Tyrehare ex parte orientali usque ad terram ecclesiasticam videlicet unum messuagium legatum per Katerinam Fyssher ad partem sustentationis cujusdam presbyteri celebrantis ante crucem ecclesiæ altæ de Weryngton ex parte occidentali.

Item dictus hæres dicti Rogeri Arosmythe tenet de dicto Petro in capite per dictum servitium unum messuagium cum orto adjacente in dicto vico de Bag lane in latitudine dicti orti et longitudine dicti messuagii inter ortum Nicholai Blundell ex parte occidentali et alium gardinum Gilberti Risseley ex parte orientali et extendunt in longitudine dicti orti et in latitudine dicti messuagii a venella de Bag lane prædicta ex parte boreali usque ad præscriptam terram prædicti hæredis ex parte australi.

Item tenet de dicto Petro per dictum servitium tres partes unius prati vocati le Downehouse medo jacentes in boreali latere prædicti campi de Hollay cum sepibus inclusas jacentes inter campum Henrici Garnet ex parte occidentali et campum Ricardi Bruche in tenura Rogeri Jamesson ex parte orientali et extendunt in longitudine a strata de Kyrkestrete videlicet pars australis dicti vici ex parte boreali usque ad acram terræ predicti hæredis et acram Thomæ Hille et haiam de terra ecclesiastica in tenura Henrici Garnet in campo vocato Hollay ex parte australi.

Item tenet de dicto Petro unam acram terræ arabilis in uno parvo campo jacentem in Hollay in latitudine inter dictum campum de terra ecclesiastica ex parte orientali et acram terræ Thomæ

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[1] A deed of partition in Lord Lilford's possession, which is dated 31 Henry VIII., makes mention of the hall of Bag-lane, as well as of several other places, which we meet with in this MS. We read in it of "unum messuagium juxta aulam de

which capital messuage, kitchen, barn, and appurtenances lie and are situate in Kyrkestrete aforesaid in breadth of the said messuage and in length of the said garden and appleyard between Kyrkestrete aforesaid on the south and another lane of the said town of Weryngton called Bag lane on the north, and extending in length of the said messuage and in breadth of the said garden and appleyard from land of William Botiller in the tenure of John Tyrehare on the east as far as the church land, to wit, a messuage bequeathed by Catherine Fyssher in part for the sustentation of a certain priest celebrating before the cross of the high church of Weryngton on the west.

Also the said heir of the said Roger Arosmythe holds of the said Peter in capite by the said service one messuage with a garden adjoining in the said street [called] Bag lane in breadth of the said garden and in length of the said messuage between a garden of Nicholas Blundell on the west and another garden of Gilbert Rysseley on the east, and extending in length of the said garden and in breadth of the said messuage from the lane [called] Bag lane aforesaid on the north as far as the land before described of the aforesaid heir on the south.

Also he holds of the said Peter by the said service three parts of a meadow called le Downehouse medo lying on the north side of the aforesaid Hollay field and enclosed with hedges, lying between a field of Henry Garnet on the west and a field of Richard Bruche in the tenure of Roger Jamesson on the east, and extending in length from Kyrkestrete, (to wit, the south side of the said street,) on the north as far as an acre of land of the aforesaid heir and an acre of Thomas Hille and an enclosure of church land in the tenure of Henry Garnet in the field called Hollay on the south.

Also he holds of the said Peter one acre of arable land within a small field lying in Hollay in breadth between the said field of church land on the east and an enclosed acre of land of Thomas

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Bag-lane." "Una acra terræ jacens in loco vocato Alderswell, et una acra jacens in loco vocato Arpley juxta le Legh Thorne."

Hille clausata in dicto campo ecclesiæ ex parte occidentali et extendit in longitudine a fossa in Hollay vocata communi fossa ex parte australi usque ad prædictum pratum vocatum Downehouse medo ex parte boreali.

Item tenet aliam acram in dicto loco vocatam Pyketakyr jacentem in latitudine inter dictam communem fossam ex parte boreali et communem campum de Hollay ex parte australi, et extendit in longitudine a terra Willielmi Botiller in tenura Radulphi Kellurmargh ex parte orientali et dictum communem campum de Hollay ex parte occidentali.

Item tenet dimidiam acram per dictum servitium jacentem in dicto campo de Hollay juxta quendam locum vocatum Hellehole in tenura Galfridi Twysse extendentem in fine orientali super litus aquæ de Mersee.

Item tenet quatuor acras terræ arabilis in campo de Arpeley invicem jacentes in campo cum sepibus et fossis inclusas vocatas le Longehey, et duæ acræ in dicto longo campo ex parte orientali sunt hæreditatis Ranulphi Rixton, qui quidem campus jacet in latitudine inter terram Mariæ nuper uxoris Hamonis de Assheton ex parte orientali et viam communem de Arpeley, et aliam parcellam terræ vocatam Weteakyrs ex parte occidentali et extendunt in longitudine a campo Willielmi Botiller in tenura Johannæ uxoris Hamonis Nayler ex parte australi usque ad campum Thomæ Hille in tenura Ricardi Hardewar ex parte boreali.

Item tenet de dicto Petro per dictum servitium duas acras terræ invicem jacentes in dicto campo de Arpeley jacentes in latitudine inter campum vocatum le Bruche hey ex parte orientali et acram Willielmi Gerard de Ince in tenura Johannis Belle ex parte occidentali et extendunt in longitudine a acra terræ Ranulphi Rixton ex parte australi usque ad parcellam terræ dicti Petri Legh in tenura Johannis Fulshagh ex parte boreali.

Item tenet de dicto Petro per dictum servitium dimidiam acram prati jacentem in Arpeley prædicto in latitudine inter duas acras terræ Willielmi Botiller in tenura uxoris Hamonis Nayler ex parte boreali et terram Ranulphi Rixton ex parte australi et extendit in

Hille in the said church field on the west and extending in length from a ditch in Hollay called the common ditch on the south as far as the aforesaid meadow called Downehouse medo on the north.

Also he holds another acre in the said place, called Pyketakyr, lying in breadth between the said common ditch on the north and the common field of Hollay on the south, and extending in length from land of William Botiller in the tenure of Ralph Kellurmargh on the east and the said common field of Hollay on the west.

Also he holds half an acre by the said service lying in the said field of Hollay beside a certain place called Hellehole in the tenure of Geoffry Twysse, extending at the eastern end upon the shore of Mersey water.

Also he holds four acres of arable land in Arpeley field, lying together in the [said] field inclosed with hedges and ditches and called le Longehey, and two acres in the said Long field [query, Long hey?] are the inheritance of Randle Rixton, which field lies in breadth between the land of Mary, late the wife of Hamon de Assheton, on the east, and a common road or way in Arpeley and another parcel of land called Weteakyrs on the west, and extending in length from a field of William Botiller in the tenure of Johanna the wife of Hamon Nayler on the south as far as a field of Thomas Hille in the tenure of Richard Hardewar on the north.

Also he holds of the said Peter by the said service two acres of land lying together in the said Arpeley field, lying in breadth between a field called le Bruche hey on the east and an acre of William Gerard of Ince in the tenure of John Belle on the west, and extending in length from an acre of land of Randle Rixton on the south as far as a parcel of land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of John Fulshagh on the north.

Also he holds of the said Peter by the said service half an acre of meadow lying in Arpeley aforesaid in breadth between two acres of land of William Botiller in the tenure of the wife of Hamon Nayler on the north and land of Randle Rixton on the south, and

longitudine a acra terræ ecclesiasticæ in tenura Rogeri Hyndeley ex parte occidentali et dictas duas acras Willielmi Botiller ex parte orientali.

Item tenet per dictum servitium aliam dimidiam acram in Arpeley extendentem super occidentalem finem spinæ in dicta occidentali parte in Arpeley. Quæ omnia prædicta reddunt dicto Petro de capitali redditu per annum sex solidos et novem denarios et tres quartronas piperis.

Thomas Hille tenet de dicto Petro Legh in capite per servitium militare unum campum in Arpeley continentem duas acras terræ arabilis et dimidiam acram terræ jacentes in latitudine inter campum Ranulphi de Rixton ex parte orientali et acram Willielmi Botiller in tenura Willielmi Sporis ex parte occidentali et extendentem in longitudine a campo hæredis Rogeri Arosmythe vocato Longehey ex parte australi usque ad tres acras dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenuris Ricardi Wynyngton et Johannæ nuper uxoris Hamonis Nayler ex parte boreali.

Item tenet unam acram terræ extendentem in longitudine a prato de Arpeley ex parte occidentali usque ad aquam de Mersee ex parte orientali jacentem inter communem venellam ducentem de villa de Weryngton usque ad Arpeley ex parte boreali et campum dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura Ricardi Wynyngton ex parte australi.

Item tenet de dicto Petro per dictum servitium acram terræ in quodam loco vocato Alderswell jacentem in latitudine inter acram hæredis Richardi Pasmethe ex parte orientali et terram Johannis Wynyngton in tenura Roberti Chalon ex parte occidentali et extendit in longitudine a prato vocato Frere medo ex parte boreali usque ad campum Willielmi Botiller in tenura Aliciæ Clerk vocatum Longehey ex parte australi.

Item tenet quartam partem prati vocati Downehouse medo per dictum servitium limitati sicut præscribitur in tenura Rogeri Arosmythe.

extending in length from an acre of church land in the tenure of Roger Hyndeley on the west and the said two acres of William Botiller on the east.

Also he holds by the said service another half acre in Arpeley, extending upon the west side of the thorn in the said west part in Arpeley. All which aforesaid [premises] render to the said Peter yearly for chief rent six shillings and ninepence, with three quarters of a pound of pepper.

Thomas Hille holds of the said Peter Legh in capite by military service one field in Arpeley containing two acres and a half of arable land lying in breadth between a field of Randle de Rixton on the east and an acre of William Botiller in the tenure of William Sporis on the west, and extending in length from a field of Roger Arosmythe's heir called Longehey on the south as far as three acres of the said William Botiller in the tenures of Richard Wynyngton and Johanna the late wife of Hamon Nayler on the north.

Also he holds one acre of land extending in length from Arpeley meadow on the west as far as Mersee water on the east, lying between a common lane leading from the town of Weryngton as far as Arpeley on the north and a field of the said Willam Botiller in the tenure of Richard Wynyngton on the south.

Also he holds of the said Peter by the said service an acre of land in a certain place called Alderswell, lying in breadth between an acre of Richard Pasmethe's heir on the east and the land of John Wynyngton in the tenure of Robert Chalon on the west, and extending in length from a meadow called Frere medo on the north as far as a field of William Botiller in the tenure of Alice Clerk called Longehey on the south.

Also he holds a fourth part of the meadow called Downehouse medo by the said service, bounded as is before described in the tenure of Roger Arosmythe.

Item tenet unam acram terræ in dicto servitio jacentem in campo de Hollay in quo alia acra dicti hæredis continetur et limitatur.

Item tenet in dicto servitio unam acram terræ arabilis jacentem in tribus parcellis in communi campo de Hollay. Quæ terræ et tenementa prædicta reddunt dicto Petro de capitali redditu per annum novemdecim denarios et unum quarterium piperis.

Unum novum messuagium ortum et pomœrium nuper Henrici Fyssher et Katerinæ uxoris ejusdem legata ecclesiæ altæ de Weryngton ad partem sustentationis unius capellani celebrantis ante crucem dictæ ecclesiæ, quod quidem messuagium ortum et pomœrium jacent et situantur in vico de Kyrkestrete villæ de Weryngton et tenentur de dicto Petro Legh in capite per dictum servitium jacentia in latitudine dictorum orti et pomœrii et longitudine prædicti messuagii inter messuagium et ortum hæredis Rogeri Arosmythe ex parte orientali et messuagium et ortum Ricardi Bruche vocata Barber's lande ex parte occidentali et extendunt in longitudine dicti orti et latitudine prædicti messuagii a prædicta strata de Kyrkestrete ex parte australi usque ad ortum Nicholai Blundell ex parte boreali, quæ reddunt dicto Petro de capitali redditu per annum duodecim denarios.

Item duo burgagia insimul situata cum duobus gardinis et unam acram terræ in Hollay eisdem adjacentem vocatam le Fytchelande nunc pertinentem ecclesiæ altæ de Weryngton per legationem tenentur de dicto Petro Legh per dictum servitium jacentia in strato vocato Hethestrete villæ de Weryngton in latitudine dictorum gardinorum et longitudine dictorum burgagiorum inter gardinum dicti Petri Legh nuper in tenura Willielmi Kyngeley ex parte australi et venellam vocatam Bag lane ex parte boreali et extendunt in longitudine dictorum gardinorum et latitudine dictorum burgagiorum a prædicta venella de Hethestrete ex parte occidentali usque ad gardinum Nicholai Blundell ex parte orientali.

Also he holds an acre of land by the said service lying in Hollay field, wherein another acre of the said heir is contained and enclosed.

Also he holds by the said service one acre of arable land lying in three parcels in the Hollay common field; which lands and tenements aforesaid render to the said Peter yearly for chief rent nineteen pence and one quarter [i.e. of a pound] of pepper.

One new messuage, a garden, and an appleyard, late of Henry Fyssher and Catherine his wife [have been] bequeathed to the high church of Weryngton in part for the sustentation of a chaplain celebrating before the cross of the high church; which messuage, garden, and appleyard lie and are situate in the Kyrkestrete of the said town of Weryngton and are held of the said Peter Legh in capite by the said service, lying in breadth of the said garden and appleyard and in length of the aforesaid messuage between a messuage and garden of Roger Arosmythe's heir on the east and a messuage and garden of Richard Bruche called Barber's lande on the west, and extending in length of the said garden and in breadth of the aforesaid messuage from Kyrkestrete aforesaid on the south as far as a garden of Nicholas Blundell on the north, which render to the said Peter yearly for chief rent twelve pence.

Also two burgages situate together with two gardens, and one acre of land in Hollay adjoining the same, called Fytchelande now belonging to the high church of Weryngton by bequest, are held of the said Peter Legh by the said service, lying in the street called Hethestrete of the said town of Weryngton in breadth of the said gardens and in length of the said burgages between a garden of the said Peter Legh late in the tenure of William Kyngeley on the south and a lane called Bag lane on the north, and extending in length of the said gardens and in breadth of the said burgages from the aforesaid lane [called] Hethestrete on the west as far as a garden of Nicholas Blundell on the east.

Item prædicta acra vocata Fytcheakyr jacet in tribus partibus in campo de Hollay quarum duæ partes jacent in latitudine inter terram Ricardi Torfote ex parte orientali et terram Ranulphi Rixton ex parte occidentali et extendunt in longitudine a quadam acra vocata Pyketakyr antescripta ex parte boreali usque ad acram hæredis Ricardi Pasmethe in tenura Willielmi Hille ex parte australi et tertia pars prædictæ acræ extendit in longitudine a terra Willielmi Botiller vocata Hobbeakyr de Lymme in tenura Radulphi Kellurmargh ex parte occidentali usque ad prædictas duas partes ex parte orientali et jacet in latitudine inter terram dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura Edwardi Twysse ex parte boreali et dimidiam acram Willielmi Botiller nuper in tenura rectoris de Weryngton ex parte australi, quæ prædicta reddunt dicto Petro per annum de capitali redditu duos solidos.

Radulphus Parr tenet de prædicto Petro in capite per servitium militare unum messuagium cum gardino vocatum ex antiquo tempore Bellyn's lande jacentia in le Kyrkestrete prædictæ villæ de Weryngton in latitudine dicti gardini et longitudine dicti messuagii inter messuagium Gilberti Rysseley in tenura Thomæ Pepir ex parte occidentali et burgagium vacuum Ranulphi Rixton ex parte orientali et extendunt in longitudine dicti gardini et latitudine dicti messuagii a prædicto vico de Kyrkestrete ex parte australi usque ad quoddam croftum nuncupatum Merbury's lande pertinens jure abbathiæ de Norton in tenura Johannis Dychefeld ex parte boreali, quæ reddunt de capitali redditu per annum dicto Petro sex denarios.

Ricardus Torfote tenet de dicto Petro in capite per dictum servitium duo burgagia insimul jacentia sub uno tecto cum duobus gardinis in dicto vico de Kyrkestrete cum una acra terræ in Hollay quæ quidem burgagia jacent et situantur inter burgagium ruinosum in latitudine dictorum gardinorum et longitudine dictorum burgagiorum Ranulphi Rixton ex parte occidentali et messuagium hæredis Rogeri Arosmythe in tenura Radulphi Fawkener ex parte orientali

Also the aforesaid acre called Fytcheakyr lies in three parts in Hollay field, whereof two parts lie in breadth between land of Richard Torfote on the east and land of Randle Rixton on the west, and extend in length from a certain acre called Pyketakyr before described on the north as far as an acre of Richard Pasmethe's heir in the tenure of William Hille on the south, and the third part of the aforesaid acre extends in length from land of William Botiller called Lymme's Hobbeakyr in the tenure of Ralph Kellurmargh on the west as far as the aforesaid two parts on the east, and lies in breadth between land of the said William Botiller in the tenure of Edward Twysse on the north and a half acre of William Botiller late in the tenure of the rector of Weryngton on the south, which aforesaid [premises] render to the said Peter yearly for chief rent two shillings.

Ralph Parr holds of the aforesaid Peter in capite by military service a messuage and garden called from ancient time Bellyn's lande, lying in le Kyrkestrete of the said town of Weryngton in breadth of the said garden and in length of the said messuage between a messuage of Gilbert Rysseley in the tenure of Thomas Pepir on the west and an empty burgage of Randle Rixton on the east, and extending in length of the said garden and in breadth of the said messuage from Kyrkestrete aforesaid on the south as far as a certain croft called Merbury's lande, of right belonging to the abbey of Norton, in the tenure of John Dychfeld on the north; which [premises] render yearly for chief rent to the said Peter sixpence.

Richard Torfote holds of the said Peter in capite by the said service two burgages lying together under one roof, with two gardens in the said Kyrkestrete with one acre of land in Hollay, which burgages lie and are situate between a ruined burgage of Randle Rixton in breadth of the said gardens and in length of the said burgages on the west and a messuage of Roger Arosmythe's heir in the tenure of Ralph Fawkener on the east, and extend in length

et extendunt in longitudine dictorum gardinorum et latitudine dictorum burgagiorum a prædicta strata de Kyrkestrete ex parte boreali usque ad terram Ricardi Bruche in Hollay in tenura Rogeri Jamesson ex parte australi. Et prædicta acra jacet in latitudine inter duas partes de prædictis terris vocatis Fychelande pertinentibus ecclesiæ altæ de Weryngton videlicet occidentali parte et orientali, et extendit a terra hæredis Rogeri Arosmythe ex parte boreali usque ad terram hæredis Ricardi Pasmethe in tenura Willielmi Hille ex parte australi, quæ reddunt dicto Petro de capitali redditu per annum duodecim denarios.

Gilbertus Rysseley tenet de dicto Petro Legh in capite per servitium militare unum messuagium cum gardino adjacente situatum in le Kyrkestrete prædicto in tenura Thomæ Pepir, quod quidem messuagium cum gardino jacent in latitudine dicti gardini et longitudine dicti messuagii inter messuagium et gardinum Henrici Garnet nuper in tenura Johannæ Rysseley ex parte occidentali et messuagium et gardinum Radulphi Parr in tenura Elizabethæ Hyndeley ex parte orientali et extendunt in longitudine dicti gardini et latitudine dicti messuagii a prædicta strata de Kyrkestrete ex parte australi usque ad venellam de Bag lane ex parte boreali.

Item tenet dimidiam acram terræ in Hollay de dicto Petro per dictum servitium jacentem in latitudine inter parcellam terræ Petri Legh nuper in tenura Johannis Wode ex parte orientali et quandam selionem terræ Henrici Garnet ex parte occidentali et extendit in longitudine a quodam crofto circumclauso cum sepibus continente duas acras terræ de hæreditate Petri Werburton armigeri et hæredis Rogeri Arosmythe ex parte boreali usque ad quandam selionem dicti hæredis Rogeri Arosmythe ex parte australi.

Item tenet de dicto Petro et in dicto servitio unum burgagium vacuum jacens in Bag Lane villæ de Weryngton in latitudine inter messuagium dicti hæredis Rogeri Arosmythe in tenura Nicholai Barker ex parte occidentali, et quadam bilanda dividit dictum burgagium dicti Gilberti et dictum messuagium dicti hæredis Rogeri

of the said gardens and in breadth of the said burgages from Kyrkestrete aforesaid on the north as far as land of Richard Bruche in Hollay in the tenure of Roger Jamesson on the south; and the aforesaid acre lies in breadth between two parts of the aforesaid lands called Fytchelande belonging to the high church of Weryngton, to wit on the west and on the east, and extends in length from land of Roger Arosmythe's heir on the north as far as land of Richard Pasmethe's heir in the tenure of William Hille on the south; which [premises] render to the said Peter yearly for chief rent twelve pence.

Gilbert Rysseley holds of the said Peter Legh in capite by military service one messuage with a garden adjoining, situate in le Kyrkestrete aforesaid in the tenure of Thomas Pepir; which messuage and garden lie in breadth of the said garden and in length of the said messuage between a messuage and garden of Henry Garnet, late in the tenure of Johanna Rysseley on the west, and a messuage and garden of Ralph Parr in the tenure of Elizabeth Hyndeley on the east, and extend in length of the said garden and in breadth of the said messuage from Kyrkestrete aforesaid on the south as far as the lane [called] Baglane on the north.

Also he holds half an acre of land in Hollay of the said Peter by the said service, lying in breadth between a parcel of land of Peter Legh late in the tenure of John Wode on the east, and a certain ridge of land of Henry Garnet on the west, and extending in length from a certain croft surrounded with hedges and containing two acres of land the inheritance of Peter Werburton esquire and of Roger Arosmythe's heir on the north, as far as a certain ridge of land of the said Roger Arosmythe's heir on the south.

Also he holds of the said Peter and in the said service one empty burgage, lying in Baglane of the town of Weryngton, in breadth between a messuage of the said Roger Arosmythe's heir in the tenure of Nicholas Barker on the west (and a certain biland, i.e. a double land, divides the said burgage of the said Gilbert and the said messuage of the said Roger Arosmythe's heir, to wit a

Arosmythe et scilicet burgagium Willielmi Blakehurste ex parte orientali, et extendit in longitudine a venella prædicta de Bag lane ex parte boreali usque ad gardinum Willielmi Botiller nuper in tenura Johannis Tyrehare ex parte australi.

Item tenet de dicto Petro in dicto servitio unam acram terræ jacentem in le campo de Daddefelde in latitudine inter terram Henrici Garnet ex parte occidentali et terram Willielmi Blakehurst ex parte orientali et extendentem in longitudine ab alta via quæ ducit ab ecclesia alta de Weryngton usque ad Wulstone ex parte australi usque ad brueram de Weryngton prædicta ex parte boreali.

Item tenet quatuor acras terræ arabilis jacentes subtus le Bruche holte vocatas le Twystes et terram arabilem dicti Ricardi Bruche et scilicet pratum dicti Ricardi Bruche jacens ex orientali parte duarum quatuor acrarum. Quæ messuagium et burgagia cum terris prædictis valent dicto Petro de capitali redditu per annum septemdecim denarios obolum.

Willielmus Blakehurste tenet de dicto Petro in capite per servitium militare unum messuagium cum magno orto et pomœrio jacentia in vico de Hethestrete villæ prædictæ cum uno crofto continente dimidiam acram terræ, quod quidem messuagium ortum et pomœrium jacent in latitudine inter dictam stratam de Hethestrete ex parte orientali et prædictum croftum ex parte occidentali et extendunt in longitudine a quodam parvo burgagio vacuo Petri Werburton armigeri ex parte australi usque ad messuagium Willielmi Botiller nuper in tenura Edmundi Berdisley ex parte boreali.

Item dictus Willielmus tenet de dicto Petro Legh per dictum servitium prædictum croftum jacens in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri Legh et terram prædicti Petri Werburton et terram videlicet vacuum burgagium dicti Willielmi Blakehurste et dimidium crofti Willielmi Botiller et alterum dimidium crofti quondam Gilberti Sotheworthe in tenura Thomæ Cartewright ex parte australi et terram dicti Willielmi Botiller nuper in tenura dicti Edmundi Berdisley ex parte boreali et extendens in longitudine a dicto magno

burgage of William Blakehurste on the east), and extending in length from Baglane aforesaid on the north, as far as a garden of William Botiller late in the tenure of John Tyrehare on the south.

Also he holds of the said Peter in the said service one acre of land, lying in the field [called] Daddefelde, in breadth between the land of Henry Garnet on the west, and the land of William Blakehurst on the east, and extending in length from a highway leading from the high church of Weryngton to Wulstone on the south, as far as the heath of Weryngton aforesaid on the north.

Also he holds four acres of arable land lying below the Bruche holte called le Twystes and the arable land of the said Richard Bruche, and also a meadow of the said Richard Bruche lying on the east of two of the [said] four acres; which messuages and burgages with the aforesaid lands are worth to the said Peter yearly for chief rent seventeen pence halfpenny.

William Blakehurste holds of the said Peter in capite by military service one messuage with a large garden and appleyard lying in the Hethestrete of the aforesaid town with one croft containing half an acre of land; which messuage, garden, and appleyard lie in breadth between the said Hethestrete on the east, and the aforesaid croft on the west, and extend in length from a certain small empty burgage of Peter Werburton esquire on the south, as far as a messuage of William Botiller late in the tenure of Edmund Berdisley on the north.

Also the said William holds of the said Peter Legh by the said service the aforesaid croft, lying in breadth between land of the said Peter Legh and land of the aforesaid Peter Werburton, and land, to wit, an empty burgage of the said William Blakehurste, and half of a croft of William Botiller, and another half croft formerly of Gilbert Sothewurthe in the tenure of Thomas Cartewright on the south, and land of the said William Botiller late in the tenure of the said Edmund Berdisley on the north, and extending in length from the said large garden and appleyard of the

orto et pomœrio dicti Willielmi Blakehurst ex parte orientali usque ad finem orti cujusdam Henrici Garnet ex parte occidentali.

Item tenet de dicto Petro Legh per dictum servitium unum vacuum burgagium jacens in quadam venella et juxta vocata Hallumslane in latitudine inter dictam venellam ex parte australi et terram Willielmi Botiller in tenura Willielmi Holme ex parte boreali et extendens in longitudine a parvo vacuo burgagio dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura dicti Willielmi Holme ex parte orientali usque ad dictum croftum Willielmi Botiller et prædicti Gilberti Sothewurthe in tenura prædicti Thomæ Cartwright ex parte occidentali, quæ omnia prædicta reddunt dicto Petro de capitali redditu per annum duos solidos.

Henricus Garnet[1] filius et hæres Willielmi Garnet nuper de Weryngton legisperiti tenet de dicto Petro Legh in capite per servitium militare unam pulcram aulam cum duabus altis cameris coquina stabulo boscario orreo cum pomœrio et duobus gardinis cum uno crofto continente fere acram terræ friscæ vocatam aulam juxta le Hallumswalle[2] in vico dictæ villæ de Weryngton ducente a loco vocato Marketh yate usque ad ecclesiam altam dictæ villæ, et quidam fons aquæ salientis est ante hostium boreale dictæ aulæ vocatus Hallumswall, quæ quidem aula cum omnibus pertinentiis jacent et situantur in latitudine inter dictam viam sic ducentem ut præscribitur ex parte boreali et messuagium et ortum dicti Petri Legh nuper in tenura Johannis Wode et nunc in tenura Johannis Smythe jacentia in le Bonkestrete dictæ villæ ex parte australi et extendunt in longiori parte a quadam parva venella vocata Hallumslane ex parte orientali usque ad quandam ustrinam et croftum nuper

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[1] It is often popularly said that the lawyers always inhabit the best houses in our provincial towns. It would certainly seem that this lawyer of ancient Warrington, who probably united in himself the character of barrister and attorney, did not falsify the proverb, for this description stamps his house as one of the best at that time in the town.

[2] This word is written with a contraction thus, Hallūswalle, and it is not easy to say whether it is meant for Hallumswalle or Hallunswalle. It is certain, however,

said William Blakehurst on the east, as far as the end of a garden of one Henry Garnet on the west.

Also he holds of the said Peter Legh by the said service one empty burgage lying in and beside a certain lane called Hallums-lane, in breadth between the said lane on the south and land of William Botiller in the tenure of William Holme on the north, and extending in length from a small empty burgage of the said William Botiller in the tenure of the said William Holme on the east, as far as the said croft of William Botiller and of the aforesaid Gilbert Sothewurth in the tenure of the said Thomas Cartewright on the west; all which aforesaid premises render to the said Peter yearly for chief rent two shillings.

Henry Garnet, son and heir of William Garnet late of Warrington lawyer, holds of the said Peter Legh in capite by military service one fair hall, called the hall near le Hallumswalle, with two high chambers, a kitchen, stable, cowhouse, barn, appleyard, and a croft containing near an acre of fresh land, in a street of the said town of Weryngton leading from the place called Markethyate as far as the high church of the said town, and a certain fountain of springing water is before the north door of the said hall called Hallumswall, which said hall and its appurtenances lie and are situate in breadth between the said way so leading as aforesaid on the north and a messuage and garden of the said Peter Legh late in the tenure of John Wode and now in the tenure of John Smythe lying in le Bonkestrete of the said town on the south, and extend on their longer side from a certain small lane called Hallumslane on the east, as far as a certain oven and croft late of Richard

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that the fountain gave name to a well known place in Warrington called the Running Pump, and where, until a very recent period, there was an iron conduit and a perpetual stream of spring water. If the word is Hallunswalle, it is probably a corruption from Helenswell; and in that case, the fountain may have claimed St. Helena, according to some authorities the patron saint of the church, for its patroness.

Ricardi Pasmethe tenta de prædicto Petro Legh ad terminum annorum ex parte occidentali. Quæ omnia prædicta reddunt dicto Petro Legh per annum tres solidos et tres denarios.

Maria quæ fuit uxor Hamonis de Assheton tenet de dicto Petro Legh per servitium militare unum messuagium cum uno gardino eidem annexo in Kyrkestrete et quatuor acras terræ arabilis jacentes in campo de Arpeley, quod quidem messuagium et gardinum jacent et situantur in latitudine dicti gardini et longitudine dicti messuagii inter burgagium vacuum Ranulphi de Rixton ex parte occidentali et messuagium et gardinum Willielmi Botiller in tenura Elenæ Munke ex parte orientali et extendunt in longitudine dicti gardini et latitudine dicti messuagii a vico de Kyrkestrete prædicto ex parte boreali usque ad quoddam croftum Henrici Garnet continens duas acras terræ ex parte australi. Et quatuor acræ prædictæ jacent in duabus parvis croftis videlicet unum continens acram terræ et dimidiam et alterum continens duas acras terræ et dimidiam jacentia in Arpeley in quodam loco vocato Hawrydynge juxta alium locum vocatum Anglesey[1] cum sepibus et fossis inclusis jacentes in latitudine inter terram Ranulphi Rixton de hæreditate sed modo in tenura uxoris nuper Johannis Pigot nomine dotis suæ ex parte occidentali et terram Ricardi Bruche ex parte orientali et extendunt in longitudine a quodam crofto Thomæ Hille in tenura Ricardi Hardwar ex parte boreali usque ad terram dicti Willielmi Botiller in tenura Johannæ nuper uxoris Hamonis le Nayler ex parte australi. Quæ messuagium gardinum cum quatuor acris terræ prædictis reddunt dicto Petro Legh per annum de capitali redditu duos solidos et quatuor denarios.

Item Gilbertus Sothewurthe præscriptus tenet de dicto Petro scilicet in capite per dictum servitium unam acram terræ in campo vocato le Marlet hey cum acra terræ Ricardi Pasmethe scilicet

[1] This field, which preserves its original name to this day, was the subject of controversy at an early period, as may be seen by referring to the Duchy Calendar of Pleadings, vol. ii. p. 137.

Pasmethe and holden of the aforesaid Peter Legh for a term of years on the west; all which aforesaid premises render to the said Peter Legh yearly three shillings and three pence.

Maria, who was the wife of Hamon de Assheton, holds of the said Peter Legh by military service one messuage with one garden thereto annexed in Kyrkestrete and four acres of arable land lying in Arpeley field, which messuage and garden lie and are situate in breadth of the said garden and in length of the said messuage between an empty burgage of Randle de Rixton on the west, and a messuage and garden of William Botiller in the tenure of Ellen Munke on the east, and extend in length of the said garden and in breadth of the said messuage from Kyrkestrete aforesaid on the north, as far as a certain croft of Henry Garnet containing two acres of land on the south; and the aforesaid four acres lie in two small crofts inclosed with hedges and ditches, namely, one containing one acre and a half of land and the other containing two acres and a half, lying in Arpeley in a certain place called Hawrydynge, beside another place called Anglesey, in breadth between land the inheritance of Randle Rixton but now in the tenure of the wife of the late John Pigot, under the name of her dower, on the west, and land of Richard Bruche on the east, and extending in length from a certain croft of Thomas Hille in the tenure of Richard Hardwar on the north, as far as land of the said William Botiller in the tenure of Johanna, late wife of Hamon le Nayler, on the south; which messuage, garden, and four acres of land aforesaid, render to the said Peter Legh yearly for chief rent two shillings and four pence.

Likewise the before named Gilbert Sothewurthe holds of the said Peter, that is to say, in capite by the said service, one acre of land in a field called le Marlet hey with an acre of land of the said

tenta per dictum servitium de dicto Petro, quæ quidem acra cum prædicta acra dicti Ricardi jacent in latitudine inter brueram de Weryngton ex parte boreali et prædictam terram dicti Ricardi Pasmethe ex parte australi et extendunt in longitudine partim a parcella terræ dicti Petri in tenura Johannis Hakynsall vocata le Crymbull ex parte orientali usque ad aliam parcellam dictæ brueræ de Weryngton ex parte occidentali.

Item tenet tres rodas terræ per æstimationem in furlongo campi de Hollay vocato le Hellehole jacentes inter parcellam aquæ de Mersee ex parte australi et ex parte boreali dicta aqua limitat partem dictæ terræ et partem terræ Ranulphi Rixton et extendit ab alia parcella dictæ aquæ ex fine orientali usque ad terram Willielmi Botiller in tenura Johannis Sonky ex parte occidentali.

Item tenet in capite de dicto Petro unum burgagium ædificatum cum gardino jacens ex latere orientali dictæ venellæ de Weryngton vocatæ Newgate jacentia in latitudine inter ripam dictæ aquæ et scilicet le Bonke strete ex parte australi et terram videlicet burgagium Willielmi Botiller in tenura Johannis Lawe ex latere boreali.

Item tenet unum gardinum scilicet in capite jacens ex boreali latere cujusdam fontis vocati le Halumswalle et terræ Willielmi Botiller ex parte boreali et extendit a gardino Willielmi Blakehurste ex parte orientali et gardino Henrici Garnet ex parte occidentali. Quæ reddunt dicto Petro per annum viginti denarios.

Item tenet aliam parcellam terræ in capite per dictum servitium jacentem in campo de Weryngton vocato Hammundisholme in Hollay jacen . . . . . quæ reddit per annum dicto Petro viginti tres denarios.

Item tenet aliam parcellam terræ jacentem in Arpeley continentem unam rodam terræ.

Et sciatur quod dictus Gilbertus tenet omnia tenementa sua in Weryngton in capite de dicto Petro per dictum servitium et reddit de capitali redditu per annum in toto decem solidos et tres denarios.

Richard Pasmethe holden of the said Peter by the said service, which acre and also the aforesaid acre of the said Richard lie in breadth between Weryngton heath on the north, and the aforesaid land of the said Richard Pasmethe on the south, and extend in length partly from a parcel of land of the said Peter in the tenure of John Hakynsall, called le Crymbull, on the east, as far as another parcel of the said heath of Weryngton on the west.

Also he holds three roods of land by estimation in the furlong of Hollay field, called le Hellehole, lying between a part of Mersee water on the south, and on the north the said water bounds part of the said land and a part of Randle Rixton's land, and extending from another part of the said water on the east, as far as land of William Botiller in the tenure of John Sonky on the west.

Also he holds in capite of the said Peter one [newly] erected burgage with a garden lying on the east side of the said lane of Weryngton called Newgate, lying in breadth between the bank of the said water, to wit, le Bonkestrete on the south, and land, to wit, a burgage of William Botiller in the tenure of John Lawe on the north.

Also he holds one garden, to wit, in capite lying on the north side of a certain well called le Hallumswalle, and having land of William Botiller on the north, and extending from a garden of William Blakehurste on the east, and a garden of Henry Garnet on the west; which renders to the said Peter yearly twenty pence.

Also he holds another parcel of land in capite by the said service in a field in Weryngton called Hamundisholme in Hollay, lying . . . . . which renders yearly to the said Peter twenty three pence.

Also he holds another parcel of land lying in Arpeley containing one rood of land . . . . . .

And be it known that the said Gilbert holds all his tenements in Weryngton in capite of the said Peter by the said service, and renders yearly for chief rent in the whole ten shillings and three pence.

Hic incipit limitatio omnium messuagiorum terrarum et tenementorum ad voluntatem Petri Legh militis infra hamelettam de Overforthe juxta Weryngton, &c.

Imprimis. Dictus Petrus Legh habet quoddam pratum ad serviendum tenentibus suis de Overforthe prædicto vocatum Dalcarr[1] medo continens sex acras prati jacens in latitudine inter viam quæ ducit a ponte de Longeforthe usque ad villam de Hulme ex parte orientali et alium pratum Willielmi Botiller vocatum Homur plokke ex parte occidentali et extendit in longitudine a bruera de Weryngton ex parte australi usque ad acram prati Nicholai Sonky ex parte boreali, quod pratum valet dicto Petro per annum ad voluntatem suam videlicet tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios.

Johannes Sothurn de Overforthe tenet de dicto Petro ad voluntatem unum messuagium cum orto continente unam rodam terræ jacentia in latitudine inter terram Ricardi Sothewurthe armigeri ex parte boreali et brueram de Overforthe ex parte australi fere et extendunt in longitudine a terra dicti Ricardi Sotheworthe ex parte occidentali usque ad terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Johannis Sothurne et Gilberti Hoggekynson ex parte orientali.

Item tenet duas parvas haias cum sepibus et fossis inclusas continentes quatuor acras terræ arabilis jacentes in latitudine inter terram dicti Ricardi Sothewurthe ex parte occidentali et terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Gilberti ex parte orientali et extendentes in longitudine a prædicto messuagio et orto dicti Petri in tenura prædicti Johannis ex parte australi usque ad aliam terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Johannis Sothurne vocatam Rede Erthe ex parte boreali.

Item tenet de dicto Petro Legh unam acram terræ arabilis

[1] This field is still known by its ancient name. In a conveyance dated in 1744, this description occurs: "All that rood land, plot or parcel of unenclosed ground lying and being in Dalker, otherwise Dalker Meadow."

Here begins the limit of all the messuages, lands, and tenements at will of the said Peter Legh, knight, within the hamlet of Overforthe beside Weryngton, &c.

Imprimis the said Peter Legh has a certain meadow for the use of his tenants in Overforthe aforesaid, called Dalcarr medo, containing six acres of meadow lying in breadth between the way which leads from the bridge of Longeforthe as far as the town of Hulme on the east, and another meadow of William Botiller called Homur plokke on the west, and extending in length from Weryngton heath on the south, as far as an acre of meadow of Nicholas Sonky on the north; which meadow is worth to the said Peter yearly at his will thirteen shillings and four pence.

John Sothurn, of Overforthe, holds of the said Peter at will one messuage with a garden containing one rood of land lying in breadth between land of Richard Sotheworthe, esquire, on the north, and Orford heath towards the south, and extending in length from land of the said Richard Sotheworthe on the west, as far as land of the said Peter in the tenures of the said John Sothurne and Gilbert Hoggekynson on the east.

Also he holds two small closes inclosed with hedges and ditches containing four acres of arable land lying in breadth between land of the said Richard Sotheworthe on the west, and land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Gilbert on the east, and extending in length from the aforesaid messuage and garden of the said Peter in the tenure of the aforesaid John on the south, as far as other land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said John Sothurne, called Rede Erthe, on the north.

Also he holds of the said Peter Legh one acre of arable land

jacentem in prædicto loco vocato Rede Erthe jacentem in latitudine inter terram dicti Ricardi Sotheworthe ex parte boreali et prædictas duas parvas haias prædicti Petri ex parte australi et extendit in longitudine a terra dicti Ricardi Sotheworthe ex parte occidentali usque ad terram dicti Willielmi Botiller ex parte orientali in campo vocato Paynsfeld.

Item tenet aliam acram terræ arabilis jacentem in campo vocato Parkefyld quæ quidem acra vocatur le Clayakyr jacentem in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri in tenura Willielmi Chaloner ex parte australi et aliam parcellam terræ dicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi Chaloner ex parte boreali et extendit in longitudine a terra prædicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi Chaloner ex parte occidentali usque ad quandam acram dicti Petri in tenura Henrici Holbroke vocatum Holeakyr ex parte orientali.

Item tenet aliam acram terræ jacentem in campo vocato Overforthe fylde nuncupatam le Brokeakyr jacentem in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri in tenura Willielmi Cowper ex parte fere australi et terram dicti Petri in tenura Gilberti Madur ex parte fere boreali et extendentem in longitudine a quodam rivulo vocato Hoghton broke ex parte orientali usque ad quandam parcellam terræ Laurentii Longtre vocatam Irpuls Erthe in tenura Willielmi Chaloner ex parte occidentali.

Item tenet unam acram terræ cum sepibus et fossis inclusam vocatam le Broke hey jacentem in latitudine inter unam venellam ducentem a hameleto de Overforthe prædicto usque ad campum de Overforthe ex parte occidentali et prædictum rivulum de Hoghton broke ex parte occidentali et extendit in longitudine a terra dicti Petri in tenura dicti Gilberti Madur ex parte boreali usque ad terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Gilberti ex parte australi. Quæ messuagium ortum terræ et tenementa prædicta reddunt dicto Petro per annum de redditu voluntatis tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios cum servitio videlicet in implendo bigam fimalem quæ valet duos denarios item una die faciendo fœnum quæ valet per annum . . . . . denarium cum quatuor diebus autumpnalibus quæ valent octo denarios.

lying in the aforesaid place, called Rede Erthe, lying in breadth between land of the said Richard Sotheworthe on the north, and the two small closes aforesaid of the said Peter on the south, and extending in length from land of the said Richard Sotheworthe on the west, as far as land of the said William Botiller on the east, in a field called Paynsfeld.

Also he holds another acre of arable land lying in a field called Parkefyld, which acre is called le Clayakyr, lying in breadth between land of the said Peter in the tenure of William Chaloner on the south, and another parcel of land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said William Chaloner on the north, and extending in length from land of the aforesaid Peter in the tenure of the said William Chaloner on the west, as far as a certain acre of the said Peter in the tenure of Henry Holbroke, called Holeakyr, on the east.

Also he holds another acre of land lying in the field called Overforthe Fylde, called le Brokeakyr, lying in breadth between land of the said Peter in the tenure of William Cowper towards the south, and land of the said Peter in the tenure of Gilbert Madur towards the north, and extending in length from a certain rivulet called Hoghton broke on the east as far as a certain parcel of land of Lawrence Longtre called Irpuls Erthe in the tenure of William Chaloner on the west.

Also he holds one acre of land inclosed with hedges and ditches called le Broke hey lying in breadth between a lane leading from the aforesaid hamlet of Orford as far as the Overforthe field on the west and the aforesaid rivulet of Hoghton broke on the east, and extending in length from land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Gilbert Madur on the north as far as the land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Gilbert on the south; which messuage, garden, lands and tenements aforesaid render to the said Peter yearly for rent at will thirteen shillings and fourpence, with service, to wit, one day at filling the dung cart, which is worth two pence, also one day at hay making, which is worth yearly one penny, with four days in autumn, which are worth eight pence.

Gilbertus Hoggekynson de Overforthe prædicta tenet de dicto Petro ad voluntatem unum messuagium vocatum Merburyshowse cum orto et crofto cum sepibus et fossis inclusis continentia acram terræ, quæ quidem messuagium ortum et croftum jacent in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Johannis Sothurn ex parte occidentali et terram dicti Petri in tenura Ricardi Sothurne ex parte orientali et extendunt in longitudine a dicta bruera de Overforthe ex parte australi usque ad terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Johannis Sothurne ex parte boreali.

Item tenet unam acram terræ arabilis jacentem super altum campum de Overforthe jacentem in latitudine inter tres rodas terræ dicti Petri in tenura Willielmi Cowper ex parte boreali et terram dicti Petri in tenura Henrici Holbroke ex parte australi et extendit in longitudine a terra dicti Petri videlicet tres rodas terræ in tenura dicti Henrici ex parte occidentali usque ad terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Gilberti Madur ex parte orientali.

Item tenet aliam acram terræ vocatam le Brokeakyr jacentem in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi Chaloner ex parte boreali et terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Gilberti Madur ex parte australi et extendit in longitudine a dicto rivulo vocato Hoghton Broke ex parte orientali usque ad terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Ricardi Sothurne ex parte occidentali. Quæ reddunt dicto Petro per annum ad voluntatem sex solidos cum servitio unius implendo bigam fimalem quæ valet per annum duos denarios, item una die unius faciendi fœnum quæ valet denarium cum quatuor diebus autumpnalibus, que valent per annum octo denarios.

Ricardus Sothurne de Overforthe tenet de dicto Petro Legh unum messuagium cum orreo et orto jacentia in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Ricardi ex parte boreali et dictam brueram de Overforthe ex parte australi et extendit in longitudine a dicto messuagio dicti Petri vocato Merburishowse ex parte occidentali usque ad terram dicti Petri in tenura Roberti Kyngeley ex parte orientali.

Gilbert Hoggekynson of Overforthe aforesaid holds of the said Peter at will one messuage called Merbury's howse, with a garden and croft inclosed with hedges and ditches, containing an acre of land, which messuage, garden and croft lie in breadth between land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said John Sothurn on the west and land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Richard Sothurne on the east, and extending in length from the said heath of Overforthe on the south as far as land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said John Sothurn on the north.

Also he holds one acre of arable land lying upon Overforthe high field in breadth between three roods of land of the said Peter in the tenure of William Cowper on the north and land of the said Peter in the tenure of Henry Holbroke on the south, and extending in length from land of the said Peter, to wit, three roods of land in the tenure of the said Henry on the west as far as land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Gilbert Madur on the east.

Also he holds another acre of land called le Broke akyr lying in breadth between land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said William Chaloner on the north and land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Gilbert Madur on the south, and extending in length from the said rivulet called Hoghton Broke on the east as far as the land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Richard Sothurne on the west; which render to the said Peter yearly at will six shillings, with one day's service at filling the dung cart, which is worth two pence yearly, also one day at hay making, which is worth one penny, with four days in autumn, which are worth yearly eight pence.

Richard Sothurne of Overforthe holds of the said Peter Legh one messuage with a barn and a garden lying in breadth between land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Richard on the north and the said Overforthe heath on the south, and extending in length from the said messuage of the said Peter called Merburishowse on the west as far as the land of the said Peter in the tenure of Robert Kyngeley on the east.

Item tenet unum croftum continens duas acras terræ arabilis et cum sepibus et fossis inclusum jacens in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri vocati Merburislande ex parte occidentali et terram dicti Roberti Kyngeleye ex parte orientali et extendens in longitudine a dicto orto dicti Petri in tenura dicti Ricardi ex parte australi usque ad terram dicti Petri vocatam Rede Erthe in tenura prædicti Ricardi ex parte boreali.

Item tenet unam acram terræ jacentem in prædicto loco vocato Rede Erthe in latitudine inter terram dicti Ricardi Sotheworthe ex parte occidentali et terram dicti Petri in tenura Willielmi Chaloner et terram dicti Willielmi Botiller ex parte orientali et extendit in longitudine a dicto crofto dicti Petri et in tenura dicti Ricardi Sothurn ex parte australi usque ad terram dicti Ricardi Sothewurthe armigeri ex parte boreali.

Item tenet aliam acram terræ vocatam Holeakyr jacentem in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri vocatam Parkefylde in tenura Willielmi Chaloner ex parte boreali et terram dicti Petri continentem rodam terræ in tenura dicti Gilberti Madur ex parte australi et extendentem in longitudine a terra dicti Petri in tenura dicti Henrici Holbroke ex parte orientali usque ad terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Roberti Kyngeley ex parte occidentali.

Item tenet acram terræ vocatam le Clayeakyr jacentem in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri in tenura Willielmi Chaloner ex parte occidentali et terram vocatam Merburislande dicti Petri et in tenura dictî Gilberti Hoggekynson ex parte orientali et extendit in longitudine a dicta terra Laurentii Longtre vocata Irpuls Erthe ex parte australi usque ad terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi Chaloner ex parte boreali.

Item tenet aliam acram terræ vocatam Emmeakyr jacentem in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Henrici Holbroke ex parte occidentali et terram dicti Petri in tenura Willielmi Cowper ex parte orientali et extendit in longitudine a terra dicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi Cowper ex parte boreali usque ad

Also he holds one croft containing two acres of arable land inclosed with hedges and ditches, lying in breadth between land of the said Peter called Merburislande on the west and land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Robert Kyngeley on the east, and extending in length from the said garden of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Richard on the south as far as the land of the said Peter called the Rede Erthe in the tenure of the aforesaid Richard on the north.

Also he holds one acre of land lying in the aforesaid place called Rede Erthe in breadth between land of the said Richard Sothewurthe on the west and land of the said Peter in the tenure of William Chaloner and land of the said William Botiller on the east, and extending in length from the said croft of the said Peter and in the tenure of the said Richard Sothurn on the south as far as the land of the said Richard Sothewurthe esquire on the north.

Also he holds another acre of land called Holeakyr lying in breadth between land of the said Peter called Parkefylde in the tenure of William Chaloner on the north and land of the said Peter containing a rood of land in the tenure of the said Gilbert Madur on the south, and extending in length from land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Henry Holbroke on the east as far as land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Robert Kyngeley on the west.

Also he holds an acre of land called le Clayeakyr lying in breadth between land of the said Peter in the tenure of William Chaloner on the west and the land of the said Peter called Merburislande in the tenure of the said Gilbert Hoggekynson on the east and extending in length from the said land of Lawrence Longtre called Irpuls Erthe on the south as far as land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said William Chaloner on the north.

Also he holds another acre called Emmeakyr lying in breadth between land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Henry Holbroke on the west and land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said William Cowper on the east, and extending in length from land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said William Cowper on

terram prædicti Petri in tenura dicti Gilberti Madur ex parte australi. Quæ reddunt per annum dicto Petro Legh ad voluntatem undecim solidos cum servitio unius diei per annum implendi bigam fimalem quæ valet duos denarios et una die faciendo fœnum quæ valet denarium cum duobus diebus autumpnalibus quæ valent per annum octo denarios.

Robertus Kyngeley tenet de dicto Petro ad voluntatem unum messuagium cum orreo et orto et le foldestydde cum una falda ante ostium occidentale dicti messuagii jacentia in latitudine et in longitudine usque ad terram dicti Petri Legh in tenura dicti Roberti ex utraque parte boreali et orientali et extendunt in longitudine a bruera de Overforthe ex parte occidentali usque ad terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Roberti ex parte boreali.

Item tenet sex acras terræ arabilis invicem jacentes in campo vocato Overforthe fylde videlicet ante hostium orientale prædicti messuagii in tenura dicti Roberti quarum quidem quatuor acræ jacent in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri in tenura Ricardi Sothurn ex parte fere occidentali et terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Henrici Holbroke ex parte fere orientali et extendunt in longitudine a terra dicti Petri in tenura Willielmi Chaloner ex parte australi usque ad terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi Chaloner vocatam Parke fylde ex parte boreali et duæ acræ prædictarum sex jacent ex transverso prædictis quatuor acris videlicet in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Henrici Holbroke ex utraque latere videlicet orientali et occidentali et extendunt in longitudine a messuagio dicti Petri in tenura dicti Ricardi Sothurn ex parte australi usque ad terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Henrici Holbroke videlicet quatuor acras terræ ex parte boreali, quæ reddunt dicto Petro per annum octo solidos et duos denarios cum servitio unius diei per annum implendo bigam fimalem quæ valet duos denarios item una die per annum faciendo fœnum quæ valet denarium cum quatuor diebus autumpnalibus per annum quæ valent octo denarios.

the north as far as land of the aforesaid Peter in the tenure of the said Gilbert Madur on the south; which render to the said Peter yearly at will eleven shillings, with one day's yearly service at filling the dung cart, which is worth two pence, and one day at haymaking, which is worth one penny, with two days in autumn, which are worth eight pence.

Robert Kyngeley holds of the said Peter at will one messuage with a barn and garden and le foldestydde with one fold before the western gate of the said messuage, lying in breadth and in length as far as land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Robert on both sides north and east, and extending in length from Overforthe heath on the west as far as land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Robert on the north.

Also he holds six acres of arable land lying together in the field called Overfurthe fylde, to wit, before the easterly gate of the aforesaid messuage in the tenure of the said Robert, four of which said acres lie in breadth between land of the said Peter in the tenure of Richard Sothurn towards the west and land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Henry Holbroke towards the east, and extending in length from land of the said Peter in the tenure of William Chaloner called Parkefylde on the north, and the other two acres of the aforesaid six acres lie over against the aforesaid four acres, to wit, in breadth between land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Henry Holbroke on two sides, to wit, on the west, and extending in length from a messuage of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Richard Sothurn towards the south as far as land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Henry Holbroke, to wit, four acres of land on the north; which render to the said Peter yearly eight shillings and two pence, with one day's service yearly at filling the dung cart, which is worth two pence, also one day at hay making, which is worth one penny, with four days in autumn, which are worth eight pence.

Henricus Holbroke de Overforthe prædicto tenet de dicto Petro ad voluntatem unum messuagium cum orreo et orto cum domo turbariorum cum una falda jacentia in longitudine inter terram dicti Petri videlicet tria crofta ex parte boreali et venellam de Overforthe ex parte australi et in latitudine a terra dicti Petri et in tenura dicti Henrici ex parte orientali et brueram de Overforthe ante hostium dicti Henrici ex parte occidentali.

Item tenet prædicta tria crofta cum sepibus et fossis inclusa continentia quatuor acras terræ arabilis jacentia inter brueram prædictam ex parte australi et terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Roberti Kyngeley ex parte boreali et extendentia in longitudine altera parte dictæ brueræ ex parte occidentali usque ad terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi Cowper ex parte orientali.

Item tenet tres acras terræ invicem jacentes in dicto campo de Overforthe jacentes in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi Cowper ex parte occidentali et terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Roberti Kyngeley ex parte orientali et extendunt in longitudine a terra dicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi Cowper ex parte boreali usque ad tres rodas terræ dicti Petri in tenura dicti Henrici Holbroke ex parte australi.

Item tenet tres rodas terræ prædictas invicem jacentes ex transverso prædictas tres acras terræ jacentes in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Roberti Kyngeley ex parte boreali et prædictas tres acras terræ ex parte australi et extendentes in longitudine a terra dicti Petri in tenura dicti Ricardi Sothurn ex parte orientali usque ad terram dicti Petri Legh in tenura prædicti Roberti Kyngeley ex parte occidentali.

Item tenet unam acram terræ vocatam Emmeakyr jacentem in latitudine inter terram prædicti Petri in tenura dicti Ricardi Sothurn ex parte orientali et terram prædicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi Cowper ex parte occidentali et extendit in longitudine a terra dicti Petri scilicet in tenura dicti Willielmi Cowper vocata le Gale Parrok ex parte australi usque ad aliam parcellam terræ dicti Petri et in tenura dicti Willielmi Cowper ex parte boreali.

Henry Holbroke of Overforthe aforesaid holds of the said Peter at will one messuage with a barn and garden, and one turf house with a fold, lying in length between land of the said Peter, to wit three crofts on the north and a lane in Overforthe on the south and in breadth from land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Henry on the east and the heath of Overforthe before the door of the said Henry on the west.

Also he holds the aforesaid three crofts inclosed with hedges and ditches, containing four acres of arable land lying between the aforesaid heath on the south and land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Robert Kyngeley on the north, and extending in length from another part of the said heath on the west as far as land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said William Cowper on the east.

Also he holds three acres of land in the said Overforthe field lying in breadth between land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said William Cowper on the west and land of the said Peter in the tenure of Robert Kyngeley on the east, and extending in length from land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said William Cowper on the north as far as three roods of land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Henry Holbroke on the south.

Also he holds the aforesaid three roods of land lying together over against the aforesaid three acres of land, in breadth between land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Robert Kyngeley on the north and the aforesaid three acres of land on the south, and extending in length from land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Richard Sothurn on the east as far as land of the said Peter Legh in the tenure of the aforesaid Robert Kyngeley on the west.

Also he holds one acre of land called Emmeakyr lying in breadth between land of the aforesaid Peter in the tenure of the said Richard Sothurn on the east and land of the aforesaid Peter in the tenure of the said William Cowper on the west, and extending in length from land of the said Peter, to wit, in the tenure of the said William Cowper called le Gale Parrok on the south as far as another parcel of land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said William Cowper on the north.

Item tenet aliam acram terræ vocatam le Holeakyr jacentem in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri et in tenura dicti Willielmi Cowper ex parte australi et terram dicti Petri in tenura Willielmi Chaloner ex parte boreali et extendit in longitudine a terra prædicti Petri in tenura dicti Ricardi Sothurne ex parte occidentali usque ad terram Laurentii Longtre præscriptam vocatam Irpuls Erthe in tenura dicti Willielmi Chaloner ex parte orientali. Quæ prædicta reddunt dicto Petro Legh ad voluntatem per annum septemdecim solidos et decem denarios cum servitio unius diei per annum implendo bigam fimalem quæ valet duos denarios, item una die per annum faciendo fœnum quæ valet per annum denarium cum quatuor diebus autumpnalibus quæ valent per annum octo denarios.

Gilbertus Madur de Overforthe prædicto tenet de dicto Petro ad voluntatatem unum messuagium cum orreo et orto cum uno crofto vocato Gale Crofte continente duas acras terræ arabilis, quæ quidem messuagium ortum et croftum jacent et situantur inter venellam de Overforthe ex parte australi et prædictam terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi Cowper vocatam Gale Sperth ex parte boreali et extendunt in longitudine a terra dicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi Cowper ex parte occidentali usque ad terram dicti Petri et in tenura dicti Willielmi Chaloner ex parte orientali.

Item tenet unum croftum vocatum medo hey continens unam acram at dimidiam terræ cum sepibus et fossis inclusum jacens in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi Chaloner ex parte occidentali et præscriptum rivulum de Hoghton ex parte orientali et extendit in longitudine a terra dicti Petri in tenura dicti Johannis Sothurn ex parte boreali usque ad terram prædicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi Chaloner ex parte australi.

Item tenet unum parvum Parrok cum sepibus inclusum jacens in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Johannis Sothurn ex parte australi et terram prædicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi Cowper ex parte boreali et extendens in longitudine a

Also he holds another acre of land called le Holeakyr lying in breadth between land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said William Cowper on the south and land of the said Peter in the tenure of William Chaloner on the north, and extending in length from land of the aforesaid Peter in the tenure of the said Richard Sothurne on the west as far as the before described land of Laurence Longtre called Irpuls Erthe in the tenure of the said William Chaloner on the east; which aforesaid [premises] pay to the said Peter Legh at will seventeen shillings and tenpence yearly, with the service of one day yearly at filling the dung cart, which is worth two pence, also one day a year at making hay, which is worth one penny per year, and with four days in autumn, which are worth eight pence.

Gilbert Madur of Overforthe aforesaid holds of the said Peter at will one messuage with a barn and garden, with one croft called Gale Crofte, containing two acres of arable land, which messuage, garden, and croft lie and are situate between a lane in Overforthe on the south and the aforesaid land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said William Cowper called Gale Sperth on the north, and extending in length from land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said William Cowper on the west as far as land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said William Chaloner on the east.

Also he holds a croft called medo hey containing one acre and a half of land inclosed with hedges and ditches, lying in breadth between land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said William Chaloner on the west and the before mentioned Hoghton brook on the east, and extending in length from land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said John Sothurn on the north as far as land of the aforesaid Peter in the tenure of the said William Chaloner on the south.

Also he holds one small parrok inclosed with hedges and ditches lying in breadth between land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said John Sothurn on the south and land of the aforesaid Peter in the tenure of the said William Cowper on the north, and extend-

dicto rivulo vocato Hoghton Broke ex parte fere orientali ut supponitur usque ad venellam vocatam Fawreakyr lane et dicta venella est de terra dicti Petri ex parte fere occidentali ut supponitur.

Item tenet acram terræ vocatam le Brokeakyr jacentem inter terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Johannis Sothurn ex parte australi et terram dicti Petri in tenura Gilberti Hoggekynson ex parte boreali et extendit in longitudine a dicto rivulo de Hoghton Broke ex parte orientali usque ad terram dicti Laurentii Longtre vocatam Irpuls Erthe et in tenura dicti Willielmi Chaloner ex parte occidentali.

Item tenet aliam acram terræ jacentem in cacumine prædicti campi de Overforthe in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri in tenura prædicti Willielmi Cowper ex utraque parte australi et boreali et extendit in longitudine a dicta Irpuls Erthe ex parte orientali usque ad terram dicti Petri vocatam Merburislande in tenura Gilberti Hoggekynson ex parte occidentali.

Item tenet unam rodam terræ jacentem in dicto campo de Overforthe in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi Cowper ex parte australi et terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Ricardi Sothurne ex parte boreali et extendentem in longitudine a terra dicti Petri in tenura dicti Henrici Holbroke ex parte occidentali usque ad terram prædicti Petri Legh in tenura dicti Willielmi Cowper ex parte orientali; quæ reddunt per annum dicto Petro et ad voluntatem undecim solidos cum servitio unius diei per annum implendo bigam fimalem quæ valet duos denarios, item una die faciendo fœnum quæ valet denarium, cum quatuor diebus autumpnalibus quæ valent per annum octo denarios.

Willielmus Cowper de Overforthe prædicto tenet de dicto Petro duo messuagia invicem jacentia cum uno orreo et scilicet falda in hameleto de Overforthe prædicta in latitudine inter croftum dicti Petri in tenura dicti Henrici Holbroke ex parte occidentali et alium croftum dicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi ex parte orientali et extendit in longitudine a via alta quæ ducit infra hameletum prædictum ex parte australi usque ad terram videlicet

ing in length from the said rivulet called Hoghton broke towards the east to a lane called Fawreakyr lane, as it is supposed, and the said lane on the side towards the west is supposed to be the said Peter's land.

Also he holds an acre of land called le Broke akyr lying between land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said John Sothurn on the south and land of the said Peter in the tenure of Gilbert Hoggekynson on the north, and extending in length from the said rivulet [called] Hoghton broke on the east as far as land of the said Laurence Longtre called Irpuls Erthe and in the tenure of the said William Chaloner on the west.

Also he holds another acre of land lying in the upper part of the aforesaid Overforthe field in breadth between land of the said Peter in the tenure of the aforesaid William Cowper on two sides, the south and the north, and extending in length from the said Irpul's Erthe on the east as far as land of the said Peter called Merburislande in the tenure of Gilbert Hoggekynson on the west.

Also he holds one rood of land lying in the said Overforthe field in breadth between land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said William Cowper on the south and land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Richard Sothurne on the north, and extending in length from land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Henry Holbroke on the west as far as land of the aforesaid Peter Legh in the tenure of the said William Cowper on the east; which [premises held] at will render yearly to the said Peter eleven shillings, with the service of filling the dung cart one day in a year, which is worth two pence, also one day at hay making, which is worth one penny, with four days in autumn, which are worth eight pence.

William Cowper of Overforthe aforesaid holds of the said Peter two messuages lying together, with a barn and a fold, in the hamlet of Overforthe aforesaid, in breadth between a croft of the said William on the east and extending in length from a highway which leads below the hamlet aforesaid on the south as far as land,

croftum dicti Petri in tenura dicti Henrici Holbroke ex parte boreali.

Item tenet unum croftum continens unam acram et dimidiam terræ ad finem orientalem dicti orrei jacens in latitudine inter dictam altam viam de Overforthe ex parte australi et quoddam croftum dicti Petri in tenura dicti Henrici Holbroke ex parte boreali et extendit in longitudine a terra dicti Petri in tenura dicti Gilberti Madur ex parte orientali usque ad terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Henrici Holbroke ex parte occidentali.

Item tenet unam acram terræ arabilis jacentem in campo de Overforthe prædicto vocato Emmeakyr continentem in se duos puteos jacentem in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Henrici Holbroke ex parte occidentali et terram prædicti Petri scilicet in tenura dicti Henrici Holbroke ex parte orientali et extendentem in longitudine a quadam Sperthe vocata Gale Sperthe quæ ducit a domo dicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi Cowper usque ad terram dicti Petri vocatam Fawreakyr in tenura dicti Willielmi Cowper ex parte australi usque ad terram dicti Petri in tenura prædicti Henrici Holbroke ex parte boreali et tres tunge sharpes dictæ acræ vocatæ Emmeakyr jacentes ex transverso residuum prædictæ acræ jacent in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri et in tenura dicti Henrici Holbroke ex parte australi et terram prædicti Petri in tenura prædicti Roberti Kyngeley ex parte boreali et extendunt in longitudine a terra prædicti Petri et scilicet in tenura dicti Roberti Kyngeley ex parte occidentali usque ad terram dicti Petri et in tenura prædicti Willielmi Cowper ex parte orientali.

Item tenet præscriptum Sperthe vocatum Gale Sperthe jacens in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Gilberti Madur ex parte australi et dictam acram vocatam Emmeakyr in tenura prædicti Willielmi Cowper ex parte boreali et extendens in longitudine a terra dicti Petri in tenura dicti Henrici Holbroke ex parte occidentali usque ad terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Ricardi Sothurne scilicet vocatam Emmeakyr ex parte orientali.

to wit, a croft of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Henry Holbroke on the north.

Also he holds a croft containing one acre and a half of land at the east end of the said barn, lying in breadth between the said highway in Overforthe on the south and a certain croft of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Henry Holbroke on the north, and extending in length from land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Gilbert Madur on the east as far as land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Henry Holbroke on the west.

Also he holds one acre of arable land lying in the field in Overforthe aforesaid called Emmeakyr, containing therein two pits lying in breadth between land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Henry Holbroke on the west and land of the aforesaid Peter in the tenure of the said Henry Holbroke on the east, and extending in length from a certain Sperthe called Gale Sperthe, which leads from a house of the said Peter in the tenure of the said William Cowper as far as land of the said Peter called Fawreakyr in the tenure of the said William Cowper on the south as far as land of the said Peter in the tenure of the aforesaid Henry Holbroke on the south, and three tunge sharpes of the said acre called Emmeakyr, lying over against the rest of the said acre, lie in breadth between land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Henry Holbroke on the south and land of the aforesaid Peter in the tenure of the aforesaid Robert Kyngeley on the north, and extend in length from land of the aforesaid Peter also in the tenure of the said Robert Kyngeley on the west as far as land of the said Peter in the tenure of the aforesaid William Cowper on the east.

Also he holds the before described Sperthe called Gale Sperthe, lying in breadth between land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Gilbert Madur on the south, and the said acre called Emmeakyr, in the tenure of the said William Cowper on the north, and extending in length from land of the aforesaid Peter in the tenure of the aforesaid Henry Holbroke on the west as far as the land of the said Peter called Emmeakyr in the tenure of the said Richard Sothurne on the east.

Item tenet unum campum continentem quatuor acras terræ arabilis jacentem in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri et in tenura prædicti Johannis Sothurne ex parte orientali et terram dicti Petri in tenura prædicti Ricardi Sothurne ex parte occidentali et extendentem in longitudine a prædicta terra Laurentii Longtre vocata Irpuls Erthe ex parte boreali usque ad terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi Chaloner ex parte australi.

Item tenet unam acram terræ vocatam Brokeakyr jacentem inter terram prædicti Petri Legh in tenura dicti Gilberti Madur ex parte australi et terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Johannis Sothurne ex parte boreali et extendentem in longitudine a dicto rivulo vocato Hoghton broke ex parte orientali usque ad terram dicti Petri in tenura prædicti Willielmi Cowper et præscriptam Irpuls Erthe ex parte occidentali.

Item tenet aliam acram terræ vocatam le Gorsty akyr jacentem in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Gilberti Madur ex parte australi et terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Henrici Holbroke ex parte boreali et extendit in longitudine a dicta terra vocata Irpuls Erthe ex parte orientali usque ad terram dicti Petri in tenura prædicti Gilberti Hoggekynson nuper in tenura Johannis Merbury ex parte occidentali.

Item tenet unam acram terræ scilicet vocatam le Gorstyakyr jacentem in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Gilberti Madur ex parte boreali et terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Henrici Holbroke ex parte australi et extendentem in longitudine a terra prædicti Petri in tenura dicti Henrici Holbroke ex parte occidentali usque ad prædictam terram dicti Laurentii Longtre vocatam Irpuls Erthe in tenura dicti Willielmi Chaloner ex parte orientali.

Item tenet tres rodas terræ invicem jacentes inter terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Gilberti Madur ex parte boreali et terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Gilberti Hoggekynson nuper in tenura Johannis Merbury ex parte australi et extendentes in longitudine a terra prædicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi Cowper ex parte

Also he holds one field containing four acres of arable land lying in breadth between land of the said Peter in the tenure of the aforesaid John Sothurne on the east and land of the said Peter in the tenure of the aforesaid Richard Sothurne on the west, and extending in length from the aforesaid land of Laurence Longtre called Irpuls Erthe on the north as far as land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said William Chaloner on the south.

Also he holds one acre of land called Brokeakyr, lying between land of the aforesaid Peter Legh in the tenure of the said Gilbert Madur on the south and land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said John Sothurne on the north, and extending in length from the said rivulet called Hoghton broke on the east as far as land of the said Peter in the tenure of the aforesaid William Cowper and the before described Irpuls Erthe on the west.

Also he holds another acre of land called le Gorsty akyr, lying in breadth between land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Gilbert Madur on the south and land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Henry Holbroke on the north, and extending in length from the said land called Irpuls Erthe on the east as far as land of the said Peter in the tenure of the aforesaid Gilbert Hoggekynson, late in the tenure of John Merbury, on the west.

Also he holds an acre of land, namely, an acre called le Gorsty akyr lying in breadth between land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Gilbert Madur on the north and land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Henry Holbroke on the south, and extending in length from land of the aforesaid Peter in the tenure of the said Henry Holbroke on the west as far as the aforesaid land of the said Laurence Longtre called Irpuls Erthe in the tenure of the said William Chaloner on the east.

Also he holds three roods of land lying together between land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Gilbert Madur on the north and land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Gilbert Hoggekynson late in the tenure of John Merbury on the south, and extending in length from land of the aforesaid Peter in the tenure of the said William Cowper on the east towards the lastly

orientali versus præscriptam ultimam Gorstyakyr usque ad terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Henrici Holbroke ex parte occidentali.

Item tenet quandam parcellam prati vulgariter vocatam per tenentes le Penyplokke et dictus rivulus vocatus Hoghton broke circuit ex antiquo tempore prædictam parcellam et dictus rivulus currit ex parte occidentali prædictæ parcellæ jacentis in campo Ricardi Bruche vocato Hankeye et terra prædicti Ricardi Bruche circuit dictam parcellam dicti Petri ex omni parte extra occidentali parte ubi dictus rivulus de Hoghton currit, quæ omnia prædicta in tenura dicti Willielmi Cowper valent dicto Petro per annum quindecim solidos cum servitio unius diei per annum implendo bigam fimalem quæ valet duos denarios, item una die faciendo fœnum quæ valet per annum denarium cum quatuor diebus autumpnalibus quæ valent octo denarios.

Willielmus Chaloner de Overforthe prædicto tenet de dicto Petro unum messuagium cum camera orreo et orto cum falda quod quidem messuagium cum camera orreo et orto jacent et situantur inter altam viam de Overforthe prædicto ex parte australi et terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Gilberti Madur vocatam Medo Heye ex parte boreali et extendunt in longitudine a dicto rivulo vocato Hoghton broke ex parte orientali usque ad quoddam croftum dicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi Chaloner ex parte occidentali.

Item tenet unum croftum continens duas acras terræ jacens in latitudine inter duos campos dicti Petri et in tenura dicti Gilberti Madur ex utraque parte orientali et occidentali et extendens in longitudine a terra dicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi Cowper ex parte boreali usque ad altam viam de Overforthe prædicto ex parte australi.

Item tenet unam acram terræ vocatam le Broke akyr jacentem in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri nuper in tenura Johannis Merbury sed modo in tenura Gilberti Hoggekynson ex parte australi et terram dicti Ricardi Sotheworthe armigeri ex parte boreali

before described Gorsty akyr as far as land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Henry Holbroke on the west.

Also he holds a certain parcel of meadow, commonly called by the tenants le Penyplokke, and the said rivulet called Hoghton broke encircles from ancient time the aforesaid parcel [of land,] and the said rivulet runs on the west of the aforesaid parcel, which lies in a field of Richard Bruche called Hankeye, and the land of the aforesaid Richard Bruche encircles the said parcel of the said Peter in every part except on the west, where the said Hoghton brook runs. All which [premises] aforesaid in the holding of the said William Cowper are worth to the said Peter yearly fifteen shillings, with one day's service yearly at filling the dung cart, which is worth twopence, also one day at making hay, which is worth one penny, with four days in autumn, which are worth eight pence.

William Chaloner of Overforthe aforesaid holds of the said Peter one messuage with a chamber, barn, garden, and fold, which messuage, with the chamber, barn, and garden, lie and are situate between the highway in Overforthe aforesaid on the south and land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Gilbert Madur called Medo Heye on the north, and extend in length from the said rivulet called Hoghton broke on the east as far as a certain croft of the said Peter in the tenure of the said William Chaloner on the west.

Also he holds a croft containing two acres of land lying in breadth between two fields of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Gilbert Madur on two sides on the east and on the west, and extending in length from land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said William Cowper on the north as far as the highway in Overforthe aforesaid on the south.

Also he holds one acre of land called le Broke akyr lying in breadth between land of the said Peter late in the tenure of John Merbury, but now in the tenure of Gilbert Hoggekynson, on the south, and land of Richard Sotheworth, esquire, on the north, and

et extendit in longitudine a dicto rivulo de Hoghton broke ex parte orientali usque ad terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi Chaloner ex parte occidentali.

Item tenet aliam acram terræ vocatam le Claye akyr aliter vocatam le Qwyteakyr jacentem in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri in tenura Ricardi Sothurne ex parte orientali et terram dicti Petri in tenura prædicti Johannis Sothurne ex parte occidentali et extendentem in longitudine a prædicta terra dicti Laurencii Longtre vocata Irpuls Erthe in tenura dicti Willielmi Chaloner ex parte australi usque ad terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi Chaloner ex parte boreali.

Item tenet tres acras terræ arabilis invicem jacentes in campo vocato Parke Fylde in latitudine inter terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Johannis Sothurne ex parte occidentali et aliam parcellam terræ dicti Petri in tenura dicti Johannis Sothurne ex parte orientali et extendentes in longitudine a terra dicti Petri in tenura dicti Henrici Holbroke ex parte australi usque ad terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi Chaloner ex parte boreali.

Item tenet acram terræ jacentem in campo de Overforthe vocato le Longe shote et dicto campo vocato Parke Filde jacentem in latitudine inter terram Willielmi Botiller armigeri vocatam Payns Fylde ex parte boreali et terram dicti Petri in tenura dicti Willielmi Chaloner ex parte australi et extendentem in longitudine a terra dicti Petri in tenura dicti Johannis Sothurne ex parte occidentali usque ad quandam acram dicti Petri vocatam Brokeakyr in tenura dicti Willielmi Cowper ex parte orientali. Quæ prædicta reddunt dicto Petro Legh per annum ad voluntatem videlicet tresdecim solidos et quatuor denarios cum servitio unius diei implendo bigam fimalem quæ valet per annum duos denarios cum die una faciendo fœnum quæ valet per annum denarium et quatuor diebus autumpnalibus quæ valent per annum octo denarios, &c.

extending in length from the said rivulet of Hoghton broke on the east as far as land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said William Chaloner on the west.

Also he holds another acre of land called le Claye akyr, otherwise called le Qwyteakyr, lying in breadth between land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Richard Sothurne on the east and land of the said Peter in the tenure of the aforesaid John Sothurne on the west, and extending in length from the aforesaid land of the said Laurence Longtre called Irpuls Erthe' in the tenure of the said William Chaloner on the south as far as land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said William Chaloner on the north.

Also he holds three acres of arable land lying together in the field called Parke fylde, in breadth between land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said John Sothurne on the west and another parcel of land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said John Sothurne on the east, and extending in length from land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said Henry Holbroke on the south as far as land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said William Chaloner on the north.

Also he holds an acre of land lying in a field in Overforthe called le Longe shote, (and the said field called Parke Filde) lying in breadth between land of William Botiller, esquire, called Payn's Fylde on the north and land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said William Chaloner on the south, and extending in length from land of the said Peter in the tenure of the said John Sothurne on the west as far as a certain acre of the said Peter called Broke akyr in the tenure of the said William Cowper on the east; which aforesaid [premises held] at will render to the said Peter Legh yearly thirteen shillings and fourpence, with one day's service at filling the dung cart, which is worth two pence yearly, with one day at hay making, which is worth yearly one penny, and four days in autumn, which are worth yearly eight pence.

Sequiter Capitalis Firma hameleti de Overforthe prædicto pertinens dicto Petro Legh militi.

Ricardus Bruche tenet de prædicto Petro Legh in capite unum messuagium cum duobus ortis et quinque croftis cum una parcella prati in tenura Jacobi Sothurn jacentia in hameleto de Overforthe juxta Weryngton, quæ ortus crofta et pertinentia continent in se novem acras terræ arabilis et prati jacentia ex parte australi venellæ de Overforthe ex opposito fere messuagii prædicti Petri in tenura Willielmi Cowper et extendentia in longitudine a venella prædicta ex parte boreali usque ad quendam rivulum vocatum Ryssheſelde broke currentem inter dictam terram dicti Ricardi Bruche et brueram de Weryngton ex parte australi. Quæ prædicta reddunt dicto Petro de capitali redditu per annum. . . . . .

Item dictus Ricardus Bruche tenet de dicto Petro in capite in Overforthe prædicto alium messuagium cum orreo orto et tribus croftis cum parcella prati quæ omnia continent octo acras terræ arabilis et prati extendentes in longitudine a dicta venella ex parte boreali usque ad prædictum rivulum vocatum Ryssheſelde broke ex parte australi et est ex orientali latere prædicti messuagii dicti Ricardi Bruche in tenura dicti Jacobi et dictum messuagium orreum ortus et croftum pratum sunt modo in tenura Ricardi Cowper quæ reddunt dicto Petro Legh militi per annum de capitali redditu quindecim solidos et sex denarios.

Capitalis Redditus pertinens dicto Petro infra villam de Lacheforth.

Hugo Midillhurst tenet de dicto Petro in capite per servitium militare infra villam de Lacheforth in comitatu Cestriæ unum

Here follows the Chief Rent of the hamlet of Overforthe aforesaid belonging to the said Peter Legh, knight.

Richard Bruche holds of the aforesaid Peter Legh in capite one messuage with two gardens and five crofts with one parcel of meadow in the tenure of James Sothurn lying in the hamlet of Overforthe beside Weryngton, which garden and crofts, with their appurtenances, contain nine acres of arable and meadow land lying on the south of Overforthe lane and nearly over against a messuage of the aforesaid Peter in the tenure of William Cowper, and extending in length from the lane aforesaid on the north as far as a certain rivulet called Rysshefelde broke running between the said land of Richard Bruche and a heath of Weryngton on the south; which aforesaid [premises] render to the said Peter for chief rent yearly

. . . . . .

Also the said Richard Bruche holds of the said Peter in capite in Overforthe aforesaid another messuage, with a barn, garden, three crofts, and a parcel of meadow, all which contain eight acres of arable and meadow land, extending in length from the said lane on the north as far as the aforesaid rivulet called Rysshefelde broke on the south and to the east of the aforesaid messuage of the said Richard Bruche in the tenure of the said James, and the said messuage, barn, croft, and meadow are now in the tenure of Richard Cowper; which [premises] render to the said Peter Legh, knight, yearly for chief rent, to wit, the before described render yearly fifteen shillings and six pence.

Chief Rent belonging to the said Peter within the town of Lacheforth.

Hugh Middlehurst holds of the said Peter in capite by military service within the town of Lacheforth in the county of Chester

messuagium cum orreo et duobus ortis et croftis eidem adjacentibus vocatum Middlehursteshowse jacens super litus aquæ de Mersee videlicet in occidentali latere, quod quidem messuagium cum orreo et crofto jacent et situantur in latitudine dicti messuagii et longitudine dictorum ortorum et croftorum inter ortum et in antiquo tempore messuagium scilicet nunc destructum per cursum aquæ prædictæ Willielmi Venables[1] de Goldburne armigeri ex parte orientali et parvum rivulum currentem per medium dictæ villæ de Lacheforthe ex parte occidentali et extendunt in longitudine dicti messuagii et latitudine dictorum ortorum et croftorum a terra sive orto jam in lite pendente inter Thomam Radyche et hæredes Johannis Adburgham infra villam de Lacheforthe prædicta modo in tenura Hugonis Smythe ex parte boreali usque ad parvam venellam ducentem a villa prædicta usque ad villam de Gropenhall ex parte australi. Et hæc prædicta tenentur de dicto Petro ut de dominico suo de Gropenhall. Quæ reddunt de capitali redditu per annum . . . . . .

[1] This William Venables was probably the successor of the Thomas le Venables mentioned in the following charter (transcribed from a collection in the possession of the Shakerley family). Ego Henricus Torald capellanus remisi Thomæ le Venables filio Hugonis de Venables de Kinderton hæredibus et assignatis suis totum jus &c. in omnibus terris tenementis redditibus et possessionibus habui ex dono et feoffamento Thomæ Barker personæ ecclesiæ de in civitate Cestriæ et [*sic in the copy*] Latchford juxta Warington. Habend. prædicto Thomæ et hæredibus suis in perpetuum, testibus Johanne Walsh, maiore civitatis Cestriæ, Johanne de Cotyngham, et Roberto de Eton tunc vicecomite civitatis ejusdem, Rogero de Coton, Thoma de Waley. Dat. apud Cestriam 19 Hen. VI.

one messuage, with a barn, two gardens, and crofts adjoining the same called Middlehursteshowse, lying upon the shore of Mersee water, to wit, on the west side; which messuage, barn, and croft lie and are situate in breadth of the said messuage and in length of the said gardens and crofts between a garden and the site where of ancient time stood a messuage which is now destroyed by the course of the aforesaid water, belonging to William Venables of Goldburne, esquire, on the east, and a small rivulet running through the middle of the said town of Lacheforth on the west, and extending in length of the said messuage and in breadth of the said gardens and crofts from land or a garden now in litigation between Thomas Radyche and the heirs of John Adburgham within the town of Lacheforthe aforesaid now in the tenure of Hugh Smythe on the north as far as a small lane leading from the aforesaid town to the town of Gropenhull on the south. And the aforesaid [premises] are held of the said Peter as of his demesne of Gropenhall and render yearly for chief rent . . . . . .

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